The Sun.

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NO CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION MORE CRITICAL THAN EVER BEFORE.

A Strong Rigor Yesterday, Accompanied by Delirium—to Signs of a Favorable Reaction—Albuminuria and Hot Applications Used to Ward Off Chills—Return of Cabinet Members—Interviews with Physicians.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 17.—At 11 o'clock this morning Dr. Bliss was sitting beside the open fire in Private Secretary Brown's room talking in his pleasant and cheerful way to a group of reporters and chance visitors. Always quick to notice and exhilarated by encouraging features of the case, he had been commenting upon the rather better look of the wound and the amelioration of the lung trouble. At last, not to return to the adjacent Franckyn cottage he saw a messenger hurry out toward him. He advanced quickly to meet him, and as he did so Dr. Boynton came running out of the house on apparently the same errand as the man messenger. The three met on the lawn and rapidly returned to the cottage. The reporters, on the alert for news, observed the incident, and soon of them smiled for a long while to find out its significance. An hour elapsed without any report coming from the sick room, and the reporters concluded that the call on the Doctor had been merely a routine incident.

The loiterers on the piazzas of the Elberon said to one another; "To-day seems to be an exception to the line of bad luck which for only had Dr. Bliss and the bulletin spoken in more favorable terms, but Dr. Boynton and Attorney-General MacVeagh had described the President's condition as not materially worse, and Dr. Boynton had even ventured a hope that the day would pass quietly and comfortably. He could not say there had been a gain, but the symptoms were as milden, and the fever had indicated any change, denoted progress toward convalescence. Thus at noon all was tranquil about the cottage.

Not so at 1 P.M., however. Dr. Bliss had been hastily summoned to his patient's bedside because he was shivering in a pysmic chill. The attack was severe and persistent. The rigor did not yield for half an hour, and then it was war only to be followed by the usual distressing consequences of high fever, profuse sweats, and nausea. The pulse leaped to 137. The temperature rose a degree, and the whole system sympathized in the disturbance. Finally, a few minutes before 1 o'clock, a satisfactory reaction was established. The pulse and temperature began to fall, nausea ceased, and the sufferer, relieved of acute distress, sank back exhausted and dropped asleep. It was not the natural, refreshing sleep of health, however, but more nearly the stupor of extreme debility. Dr. Boynton then came out to the end of the piazza where Dr. Bliss had been in consultation with what had happened. The reporters were on the lookout to catch the slightest item from the sick room. "Is there any change?" asked one. "He has just had a rigor," was the reply. The word was spread swiftly. It was Saturday, after all.

The details of the event were soon learned. Attorney-General MacVeagh went at once to the cottage and entertained Dr. Bliss, who at once began a summons for the Cabinet. Dr. Agnew came across the lawn to the office of the hotel to send a telegram, and was at once filled with questions. Dr. Agnew is a man of few words. He said a rigor had occurred, but that it was a decided one in character, but that it had subsided, and that the President was now asleep. Mr. MacVeagh entered more into particulars, and had been in the sick chamber and of the situation. The chills showed a wide diffusion of the poison, and indicated another step in the direction of exhaustion of the system. He said he had kept his colleagues of the Cabinet advised of the President's condition, and should now acquaint them with the character and effects of the chill. He would remain with the sick room all the afternoon, and was not then sanguine. Later, Secretary Brown's office, hotel and Secretary Brown's cottage several times, and each time he appeared he was interrogated to take to the reporters from the bedside. There seemed little to be added, however, to the first announcement. The trouble for the timebeing was over, and had left the patient in more than usually worse condition. Indeed, the first sensation had left rather cool relief. Dr. Agnew was eagerly questioned as to the probable consequences of the chill, but declined to say more than that it was serious.

Dr. Bliss's statement that the chill was nature's way of telling the doctors that the fever was getting too low, and that it was time to do something to it, was quoted by the reporters, and it is evident from

THE CLOCK THAT WENT BACKWARD.

A row of Lombardy poplars stood in front of my great-aunt Gertrude's house, on the bank of the Shesequet River. In personal appearance my aunt was surprisingly like one of those trees. She had the look of hopeless anæmia that distinguishes them from fuller blooded sorts. She was tall, severe in outline, and extremely thin. Her baldness clung to her. I am sure that had the gods found occasion to impose upon her the fate of Daphne she would have taken her place easily and naturally in the dismal row, as melancholy a sapling as the rest.

Some of my earliest recollections are of this venerable relative. Alive and dead she bore an important part in the events I am about to recount; events which I believe to be not without a parallel in the experience of mankind.

During our periodical visits of duty to Aunt Gertrude in Maine, my cousin Harry and myself were accustomed to speculate upon her real age. Was she sixty, or was she six score? We had no precise information; she might have been either. The old lady was surrounded by odd-looking things. She seemed to belong altogether in the past. In her short half hours of communicativeness, over her second cup of tea, or on the piazza when the poplars sent slim shadows directly toward the east, she used to tell us stories of her alleged ancestors. I say alleged, because we never fully believed that she had ancestors.

A genealogy is a stupid thing. Here is Aunt Gertrude's, reduced to its simplest terms:

Her great-great-grandmother (1599-1642) was a woman of Holland who married a Puritan refugee, and died on the voyage out in the Pilgrim ship Ann in the year of our Lord 1632. This Pilgrim mother had a daughter, Aunt Gertrude's great-grandmother (1640-1719). She came to the Eastern District of Massachusetts in the early part of the last century, and was carried off by the Indians in the Penobscot wars. Her daughter (1689-1776) lived to see these collections all but indissolubly united, and to behold the population of the coming republic not less than nineteen stalwart sons and comely daughters. One of the latter (1735-1802) married a Wassasset skipper engaged in the West India trade, with whom she sailed. She was twice wrecked at sea—once on what is now Seguin Island and once on San Salvador. It was on San Salvador that Aunt Gertrude was born.

We got to be very tired of hearing this family history. Perhaps it was the constant repetition and the merciless persistency with which the above dates were driven into our young ears that made us skeptics. As I have said, we took little stock in Aunt Gertrude's ancestors. They seemed highly improbable. In our private opinion the great-grandmothers and mothers mothers and so forth were pure myths, and Aunt Gertrude herself was the principal in all the adventures attributed to them, having passed from century to century while generations of contemporaries went the way of all flesh.

On the first landing of the square stairway of the mansion loomed a very tall clock. Its case was more than eight feet high, of a dark red wood, not mahogany, and it was curiously inaid with silver. No common piece of furniture was this. About a hundred years ago a man flourished in the town of Brunswick an horologist named Carr, an industrious and accomplished workman. Few well-to-do houses on that part of the coast lacked one of his timepieces. But Aunt Gertrude's clock had marked the hours and minutes of two full centuries before the Brunswick artisan was born. It was running when William the Silent was hunted by the dukes to relieve Leyden. The name of the maker, Jan Lipperdam, and the date, 1572, were still legible in broad black letters and figures reaching across the face. Carr's masterpieces were plebeian and recent beside this ancient aristocrat. The jolly Dutch moon, made to exhibit its phases over a landscape of windmills and polders, was only painted on glass, a skilled hand had carved the grim ornament at the top, a Death's head transfixed by a two-edged sword. Like all timepieces of the sixteenth century, it had no pendulum, and a simple Van Wyck escapement governed the descent of the weights to the bottom of the tall case.

But these weights never moved. Year after year Aunt Harry and I would look to see if we found the hands of the old clock pointing to the quarter past three, as they had pointed when we first saw them. The fat moon hung perpetually in the third quarter, as the heedless as the Death's head above. There was a mystery about the silvered movement and the paralyzed hands. Aunt Gertrude told us that the works had never performed their functions since a bolt of lightning entered the clock; and she showed us a black hole in the face of the case near the figure 9, with a yawning rift that extended downward for several inches. This explanation failed to satisfy us. It did not account for the sharpness of her refusal when we proposed to bring a watchmaker from the village, or for her singular agitation once when she found Harry on a stepladder, with a borrowed key in his hand, about to test for himself the clock's mechanical condition.

One August night, after we had grown out of boyhood, I was awakened by a noise in the hallway. I shook my cousin. "Somebody's in the house! I whispered.

We crept out of our room and on to the stairs. A dim light came from below. We held breath and noiselessly descended to the second landing. Harry clutched my arm. He pointed down over the banisters, at the same time drawing me back into the shadow.

We saw a strange thing.

Aunt Gertrude sat in a chair in front of the old clock, as spectral in her white nightgown and white nightcap as one of the polpars when covered with snow. It chanced that the door creaked slightly as we looked, and she turned with a sudden movement, peering intently into the darkness, and holding a candle high toward us, so that the light was full upon her face. She looked a little more gray and paler than when I bade her good night. For a few minutes she was motionless, except in the trembling arm that held aloft the candle. Then, with deliberation, she put down the light upon a shelf and turned again to the clock.

We now saw the old lady take a key from behind the case and proceed to wind up the weights. We could hardly believe our eyes. short. She rested a hand on either side of the case and held her face close to the dial, as if subjecting it to anxious scrutiny. In this attitude she remained for a few minutes, then drew her utter a sigh of relief, and she half turned toward us for a moment. I shall never forget the expression of wild joy that transfigured her features.

The hands of the clock were moving; they were moving backward.

Aunt Gertrude put both arms around the clock and pressed her withered cheek against it. She kissed it repeatedly. She caressed it in a hundred ways, as if it had been a living and beloved thing. She fondled it and talked to it, using words which we could hear but could not understand. The hands continued to move backward.

Then she started back with a sudden cry. The clock had stopped. We saw her tall body swaying for an instant on the chair. She stretched out her arms in a convulsive gesture of terror and despair, wrenched the minute hand to the old place at a quarter past three, and fell heavily to the floor.

II.

Aunt Gertrude's will left me her bank and gas stocks, real estate, railroad bonds, and city sewers, and gave Harry the old clock. We thought at the time that this was a very unequal division, the more surprising because my cousin had always seemed to be the favorite. Half in gratuitousness we made a thorough examination of the ancient timepiece, sounding its wooden case for secret drawers, and even probing the not contributed works with a hunting needle to see if any thing was concealed in the dial. There were codicil or other document changing the subject of affairs. We discovered nothing.

There was testamentary provision for our education at the University of Leyden. We left the military school in which we had learned a little of the theory of war, and a good deal of the art of standing with one queue over our heels, and took ship without delay. The clock went with us. Before many months it was established in a corner of a room in the Breede strast.

The fabric of Jan Lipperdam's ingenuity, thus restored to its native air, continued to tell the hour of quarter past three with its old fidelity. The author of the clock had been under the sod for nearly three hundred years. The combined skill of his successors in the craft at Leyden could make it no neither forward nor backward.

We could not picked up Dutch enough to make ourselves understood by the townspeople, the professors, and such of our eight hundred and odd fellow students as came into intercourse. This language resembles, Harry declared, only a sort of polarized English. Puzzle over it a little while and it jumps into your comprehension like one of those simple cryptograms made by running together all the words of a sentence and then dividing in the wrong places.

The language acquired and the newness of our surroundings worn off, we settled into decorously regular courses. Harry devoted himself with some assiduity to the study of sociology, with especial reference to the roundfaced and not unkind maidens of Leyden. I went in for the higher mathematics.

Outside of our respective studies, we had a common ground of unfailing interest. To our astonishment, we found that not one in twenty of the Dutch students knew or cared a straw about the glorious history of the town, or over about the circumstances under which the University itself was founded by the Prince of Orange. Its marked contrast with the general indifference was the enthusiasm of Prof. Van Stopp, my chosen guide through the cloudland of speculative philosophy.

This distinguished Hegelian was a tobacco-dried little old man, with a skull cap over features that reminded me strangely of Aunt Gertrude's. Had he been her own brother the family resemblance could not have been closer. I told him so once, when we were together in the Stadhuis looking at the portrait of the hero of the siege, the Burgomaster Van der Werf. The Professor smiled. "It is the first time you ever in a more extraordinary coincidence," said he; and leading the way across the hall to the great picture of the siege, by Wappers, he pointed out the figure of a burgher participating in the defence. It was true. Van Stopp might have been the burgher's son; the burgher might have been Aunt Gertrude's father.

The Professor seemed to be fond of us. We often went to his rooms in an old house in the Rapenburg strast, one of the few houses remaining that antedate 1574. As we sat and talk with him through the beautiful suburbs of the city, over straight roads lined with poplars that carried us back to the bank of the Shesequet and kept the image of Aunt Gertrude's clock in our minds. He took us to the top of the ruined Roman tower in the centre of the town, and from the same battlements from which zealous eyes watched the progress of the siege watched the slow approach of Admiral Bolsot's fleet over the submerged polders, he pointed out the great dyke of the Land-scheiding which was cut that the waters might flow from Zoeterwoude to raise the leaguer and feed the starving. He showed us the headquarters of the Spanlard Valdez at Leyderdorp, and told us how heaven sent a violent storm-wind on the 1st night of the first of October, piling up the water down where it had been shallow and sweeping the fleet on between Zoeterwoude and Zwieten until the bows grated on the dry land of Zoetelande. But Aunt Gertrude's clock had marked the hours and minutes of two full centuries before the Brunswick artisan was born. It was running when William the Silent was hunted by the dukes to relieve Leyden. The name of the maker, Jan Lipperdam, and the date, 1572, were still legible in broad black letters and figures reaching across the face. Carr's masterpieces were plebeian and recent beside this ancient aristocrat. The jolly Dutch moon, made to exhibit its phases over a landscape of windmills and polders, was only painted on glass, a skilled hand had carved the grim ornament at the top, a Death's head transfixed by a two-edged sword. Like all timepieces of the sixteenth century, it had no pendulum, and a simple Van Wyck escapement governed the descent of the weights to the bottom of the tall case.

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places in which the true reading appears to be lost in both the Vatican and the Sinaitic codices are extremely few. We must remember, nevertheless, that the former MS. lacks a part of the Epistle to the Hebrews, all the pastoral Epistles, the Epistle to Philemon, and the Apocalypse. All these are found in the Sinaitic document, which has, however, in the Apocalypse a text conspicuously inferior to its text of the other books. This deficiency is but imperfectly supplied by the Alexandrian MS., even when it is supported by the Ephraem palimpsest. Yet even here the number of variations as to which Westcott and Hort have found it difficult to come to a satisfactory conclusion is much smaller than might have been anticipated.

After all, the most striking and important comment suggested by these new editions of the Greek Testament is the fact that the Textus Receptus of Erasmus, Stephens, and Beza, and of the authorized English version, teaches precisely the same Christianity as the uncial texts of the Vatican and Sinaitic MSS. The elaborate apparatus of modern textual criticism does but confirm Bentley's dictum, that even the worst of the New Testament codices does not pervert or obliterate a single article of the Christian creed, or even that Dr. Ezra Abbot, whose competence in textual criticism is unquestionable, and who, being a Unitarian, is not hampered by orthodox theories with which Dr. Hort maintains that "no Christian doctrine or duty rests on those portions of the text which are affected by differences in the MSS. The variations do indeed affect the bearing of a few passages relating to the doctrine of the Trinity, but the truth or falsity even of that dogma does not depend upon the reading of those passages."

In their Greek text of the New Testament, Dr. Westcott and Dr. Hort are careful to insert a similar caution against a natural misunderstanding. Since textual criticism has various readings for its subject, and the discrimination of genuine readings from corruptions for its aim, discussion of this theme almost inevitably obscures the fact that variations are at worst but secondary lines of a fundamentally single and identical text. In the New Testament, in particular, it is difficult for an ordinary reader to escape an exaggerated impression as to the proportion which the words at issue bear to the whole text, and also as to their intrinsic importance. Dr. Westcott does not think it superfluous, therefore, to state explicitly that the great bulk of the words of the New Testament stand out above all discriminative processes and criticisms, because they are free from variation and need only to be transcribed. Manifestly, too, of the variation which it is necessary to record has only an antiquarian interest. In Dr. Westcott's opinion, if comparative trivialities, such as changes of order, the insertion or omission of the article with proper names and the like, are set aside, the words still subject to doubt can hardly amount to more than a thousandth part of the whole. The substance of the New Testament stands

The Sun

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1881.

The regular circulation of THE SUN *for the week ending Sept. 17, 1881 was:*

Sunday	140 637	Weekly	69,149
Monday	193,717	Thursday	187,288
Tuesday	187,697	Friday	185,996
Wednesday	185,000	Saturday	177,197
Total for the week			1,025,573

The President took a step backward yesterday, and his heretofore cheerful surgeons and attendants did not attempt to conceal their anxiety and disappointment. On Friday he had been troubled more than usual with the lung difficulty and the unfavorable action of the wound. The night was passed, however, in comparative comfort, and there was prospect of some improvement in the early hours of the day. But all hopes of immediate repair were dashed aside when toward noon the patient was seized with a chill which is described as the most severe he has yet had. It was followed by a fever which carried the pulse to about 137 and increased the temperature to 102. In the evening his temperature was exceedingly low.

This new difficulty, it was conceded by the surgeons, attested the existence of chronic blood poisoning. The chances are that some new abscess is forming. There was no rain in strength, and the situation is regarded as more alarming than at any time since the day of the shooting.

Speaker Sharpe.

Speaker SHARPE appears to us to have cast a position in his party and in the State which he can hardly hope to regain. It will be impossible for him to make it generally believed that his absence from Albany when the bribery cases were called was accidental. He knew that he would be wanted, and, whether subpœnaed or not, as a patriotic citizen he should have been on hand.

The course he took will be construed as but one step removed from making himself a party to the bribery.

Preliminary Examinations.

The practice of examining candidates for Government clerkships was first introduced in the United States, we believe, by the Hon. PETER H. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. STANTON, in the year 1862; and the practice was maintained throughout Mr. STANTON'S term of service.

The method was applied in the War Department at the time as a matter of practical necessity. The immense crowd of work which was brought upon the department by the varied concerns of the great armies then in the field, rendered it necessary to employ an extraordinary number of clerks. We do not now remember how many there were in the different bureaus of the department at Washington during the height of the war; but we should suppose there may have been something like two or three thousand. It was indispensable that they should be faithful and efficient; and it was impossible to enforce in any other way recommendations of members of Congress or of other persons acquainted with them. Accordingly a board was appointed in the department and a form of examination was made up for the purpose of ascertaining whether the candidate could write a good hand well and was familiar with grammar, arithmetic, geography, and the history of the United States.

The plan worked well from the beginning. It relieved the Assistant Secretary of the labor of himself seeing the candidate and ascertaining from his own inquiries something about his fitness. Except in a few extraordinary instances, Mr. STANTON never paid any attention to these appointments, having more important subjects to consider; and the whole of this great patronage was left in the hands of the Assistant Secretary. Without some such system of examination it would have been impossible for him to organize the clerks as he did, or to any other part of his important duties.

The examinations were rigorous, and the report of the examiners always came in accompanied by the papers of the candidates. Out of thousands of instances, we can recall the only one in which the report of the examiners was entirely unfavorable. This was the case of a worthy person who had been a soldier and become disabled, and who was recommended most earnestly, as we remember well the facts, both by the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH and the Hon. THURLOW WEED. The examination showed that he could not read well, that he could not spell, and that he could not write in a manner worthy of a schoolboy of ten years. His application was accordingly rejected; but, as he was a deserving man for other reasons, a place was found for him as a doorkeeper or messenger or something of that kind, in which education was comparatively unnecessary.

Mr. WATSON also caused examinations to be required of military officers on their promotion, a statute being passed by Congress for the purpose. Some very queer results followed, in which officers of much scientific repute were found ignorant of elementary matters, or even destitute of common sense, and failed of their promotion in consequence. This statute, however, has, we believe, since been repealed as too hard for the professional aspirants for military rank.

The system was also especially applied to candidates for posts as officers in the colored regiments. When a large number of these regiments came to be organized, and it was necessary to provide them with officers, no other way of testing the qualifications of candidates was thought of. A board with that learned old martinet, Gen. CASEY, was appointed for the examination of such candidates; and the duty was no trifling one. Each regiment required about fifty-five officers, and the number of regiments became very great. Every applicant who had served in the war without any blot, was sent before the board for examination, and every one was reported by Gen. CASEY as not qualified for anything, or as qualified to be a Lieutenant, a Captain, or a Colonel, according as he passed the examination, and according also to his previous record for fidelity and intelligence in the war. We remember very well the case of one young fellow from Connecticut, not more than twenty years old, who came up from his regiment with honorable testimonials, applying for an appointment as a Lieutenant; and when the board brought in their report they unanimously advised that he should be appointed a Colonel. Gen. CASEY went nearly will with admiration over the acquisitions and intelligence the young man displayed; but the most astonished person of all was the boy himself when he learned that a commission for him as Colonel of a regiment had actually been made out. He could hardly understand how such a thing could happen; but it took him only a few moments to become reconciled to his good fortune, and there was never any reason to regret that his merits had thus been recognized and honored.

There is no doubt that such preliminary examinations are convenient, and even indispensable; but in our judgment it would be unwise to make them a sole and imperative condition of appointment. They relieve the appointing power of a great deal of labor, and afford, when unsuccessful, the best reason for rejecting an application; but, after all, the executive officer cannot escape the duty of himself selecting the men who are to serve with him. The examination clears off a large proportion of the applicants, and only those who can pass it should be regarded as qualified for appointment. But the question remains to be left to the man who is responsible for the administration of the public service; and all terms of office should be for a fixed period, according to the custom of the American people in regard to all civil posts.

Why are the Star Cases Postponed?

While Postmaster-General JAMES was assuring President GARFIELD in a few hurried words that he and the Attorney-General were vigorously carrying out their instructions about the prosecution of the Star route robbers, and the sick man was feebly receiving the gratifying news at the news, a very different scene was performing at Washington.

There the Ring seemed to be left in full possession of the field. No member of the Cabinet was there but Mr. JAMES. The Assistant Postmasters-General were all absent. The attorneys specially retained and the investigators employed in the Star route cases had followed their superiors to Long Branch, to the White Mountains, or some place else remote from their place of duty. They say they are fully prepared with ample evidence to indict and convict BRADY, DORSEY, and two or three more of the conspirators, and we see no reason to doubt the fact. But why are they all absent from this Grand Jury, to which they have asked the country to look forward with great expectations, met to do its work?

The excuse that District Attorney CORKHILL was to employ the jury for several weeks with petit jail cases is empty enough. They had every reason to distrust CORKHILL, and they did thoroughly distrust him, having long since arranged that he should have nothing to do with these cases. Yet, strangely enough, they left the Grand Jury in his hands, and, as might have been foreseen, he promptly came to the rescue of the Ring by moving the discharge of the jury for three weeks, although he knew that the Post Office Department was ready and anxious to proceed.

Did CORKHILL take this step without a certainty of powerful support in some quarter near the President but antagonistic to JAMES and MACVEAGH?

And what is the hope to gain by delay? Are they merely awaiting the issue of the President's wounds, in the belief that his death or fixed disability would rid them of the present Postmaster-General and Attorney-General?

A Transatlantic Bankrupt Law.

The next session of Parliament will witness a fresh attempt to reconstruct the English bankruptcy court. That some such step is necessary seems to be admitted with insolvents is necessary seems plain enough, from the assertion made by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in a recent speech that not less than $125,000,000 are annually lost through the operation of the present law. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is a Radical politician who discusses the subject in the *Nineteenth Century*, the best plan would be to abolish bankruptcy proceedings altogether, and leave creditors to their remedy at common law.

Englishmen have been trying for years a series of experiments which, in their practical workings, have uniformly failed to satisfy the parties in interest. In BLACKSTONE'S time the law of bankruptcy was built on the assumption that fraud was the only person that have any right to run into debt at all. BLACKSTONE himself seemed to approve of the curious theory that a creditor was in no sense accountable for the contracting of a doubtful debt, and that no man not engaged in trade could fail to meet his obligations without the fault being exclusively his own. In course of time, however, this theory was exploded, and soon after the accession of the present house of Hanover was established for the relief of insolvent debtors. But the distinction between those who are and those who are not engaged in trade disappeared years ago; and the bankruptcy court has been practically closed to all classes of debtors, how the debts may have been incurred, provided, of course, there was no taint of fraud in the transactions.

The complaints which have led to another class of changes, and which are still unsatisfied, proceed not from debtors, but from creditors, and are concerned with the amount of money realized in the shape of dividends. For a long time the assets of debtors were handed over to official assignees, who proved, as a rule, reluctant to surrender any part of them. Under their regime the Court of Bankruptcy was compared by an exasperated public to the lair of the lion described in ÆSOP'S fable, which many footsteps entered, but from which none emerged. In 1869 the whole machinery of bankruptcy was brought to a standstill by creditors who thought they might as well be robbed first as last, and who preferred, on the whole, to let their money remain in the pockets of the bankrupt rather than in the pockets of assignees.

The next piece of legislative tinkering with the bankruptcy system took away the property of insolvents from Government officials and handed it over to the creditors themselves. By vesting the assets in the very persons who had a direct interest in obtaining the largest possible dividends, it looked as if the liquidation of a bankrupt estate was about to take its place among the exact sciences. It was found, however, the new arrangement seemed to work no better than the other. It turned out that what was made everybody's business became nobody's, and that creditors, as a rule, were unwilling to incur responsibility or waste time in protracted and complicated efforts to realize an uncertain dividend. Whatever may have been the cause, it is certain that the substitution of the creditors themselves for official assignees has proved a conspicuous failure. It is true that insolvent debtors are sufficiently pleased with the present law, under which no individual has the time and patience to squeeze out of them their last shilling; but the dividends, for which the change was made, are little if at all larger than they were before.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN now proposes a radical alteration in bankruptcy proceedings. He would displace the Chancellor by the Board of Trade, of which he is himself President, and would have the Comptroller in Bankruptcy and his staff act under their direction. The principal duty of the superior officers thus imposed on the bankruptcy courts would be apparently to act as spies on the insolvent debtor and as *ad interim* receivers of his estate. Lord SHERBROOKE deems it a bold and questionable innovation to mix up a political office like the Board of Trade with the duties of a court of law. To make the conduct of purely judicial proceedings a subject of controversy in the arena of politics is not, he thinks, a very promising addition to an already discredited institution. It is clear that Lord SHERBROOKE means to oppose Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S proposition; but the notable thing about his attitude is that if asked what he would put in its place he answers, nothing. He submits that the law of bankruptcy has ceased to be required as a refuge from the harshness of the general law; that it has been the fruitful parent of chicanery and embezzlement; and that against these and other objections there is nothing to offer except the feeble semblance of security exhibited by the empty show of a dividend, whose substance the Bankruptcy Court has devoured. As to the relief demanded by debtors, he cannot see now that the common law has been purified from the reproach of imprisonment for debt, that they need anything more, except perhaps a considerable shortening of the statute of limitations. Lord SHERBROOKE, of course, does not deny that actual equity would have the effect of a bankrupt's estate divided among the creditors; but he insists that as bankruptcy proceedings are, in fact, conducted in England, a purely imaginary satisfaction is bought too dear at the expense of time, trouble, money, and vexation.

A Hartford Editor on Newspapers.

Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER read an address last week before the Social Science Convention at Saratoga on that fascinating subject, "The American Newspaper." Mr. WARNER has had experience as an editor, but only of a newspaper in Hartford, where the journals have a comparatively small circulation, and therefore are unable to maintain the large establishments and the strong force of writers in all their departments which are necessary for the making of really great newspapers according to modern notions.

If the people of cities like Hartford wish to be kept thoroughly informed of what is going on in the world, in the way in the current of its thought and to feel the throb of its feeling, they are obliged to take a metropolitan newspaper. Local news, and State and neighborhood politics, they may find in their home journals; but when they turn to those of New York for comprehensive, intelligent, and enlightened views of men and things in the whole country and the entire world. Admirable as it may be in some respects, the best newspaper in a place like Hartford is necessarily more or less provincial, incomplete, roughly put together, and prepared by too few men to be well edited in all its parts.

Mr. WARNER, therefore, did not find one who understands it from personal experience in its highest development; and the tone of his remarks often betrays his provincial training and the limitations of a newspaper office in a city of pretty contracted views and a narrow range of conventional Puritan society. But he is a man of nice literary instincts and of a good deal of humor, and his essay, though frequently rather commonplace and never broad in its ideas and original in its treatment, is therefore a very readable one. He was evidently interested in his subject, and hence was able to interest those who heard him.

He said newspapers were published to make money, of course they are. SHAKESPEARE wrote his plays for the same purpose; but no journal which reflects the views and expresses the convictions of an earnest mind, able to direct the ideas of thoughtful men, is printed for that end alone. The money is made by accomplishing the thing with such an editor, but the making of a newspaper which shall command respect, which shall interest the reader, and shall, as far as possible, be perfect of its kind. If he succeeds in accomplishing this purpose, money will follow as a consequence, and a good deal of it; just as an artist who paints a great picture and wins a great fame because of it, is sure of his pecuniary reward, though love of truth and fidelity to the ideas of art rather than mere mercantile greed made his success possible. It is a very coarse and vulgar notion that newspapers are only published for mercenary purposes, and are made up with no other view than to make all the money they can raise in. They are published to sell, however, and to stand criticism; and therefore the better they are, the more truly they are adapted to their public, the more profitable they will be. Working to obtain something more than really valuable from which money may come, is very different from merely seeking money.

Mr. WARNER is very wrong in thinking that the reporting department is the weakest in the American newspaper. Where else in the world is it so good? What department in one of our leading New York journals has improved more within twenty-five years? The reporters of to-day are the result of more education, of more intelligent observation, of greater sobriety, than formerly. Their reports are written in good English, whereas once that was the exception; and they know how to make them interesting without resorting to the art of indulging in vulgarity. In many respects theirs is the best department of a New York newspaper, and is not equalled for fullness, variety, vivacity, and human interest by that in almost any professional journals. Mr. WARNER criticises perhaps the strongest point in the great journals of this country, though his remarks may have applied to provincial papers which pick up only neighborhood gossip.

"Long editorials without reference to news," further says Mr. WARNER, "must be abandoned." Certainly they must if there is nothing in them, but not otherwise. Mr. WARNER only repeats the chatter of the ignorant, when he talks of the public. Long articles are just as necessary as short ones, where there is cause for them; and if they are well and wisely made, they are better by reason of their very length.

As to the future of the newspaper, he thinks the inevitable remedy for the unwieldy blanket sheet is "a newspaper of small pages, indefinite in number, that can at any hour be increased or diminished according to necessity, to be folded, stitched, and cut by machinery." This is the newspaper of the future, according to Mr. WARNER, is to be a book or pamphlet of varying size. And this, too, when men are more than ever demanding condensation! He is all wrong, as every man is liable to be who discusses a subject which he is not qualified to handle.

Can Wheat Raising Pay in England?

Last month prayers for rain were sent up in the churches throughout this country. We were in the midst of the most protracted and widespread drought we had experienced for nearly ten years, and unless it was soon brought to a close the growing crops of all kinds stood in great danger of ruin.

In England at the same time the clergy were reading the prayer for fair weather. The crops were threatened with irreparable injury from too much rain, and the farmers, who had suffered from a succession of wet seasons, looked forward despairingly. The rainfall in seven of the eleven weeks from June 6 to Aug. 22 was much above the average, and in the last week it exceeded it by fifty per cent. Prayer, however, proved of no avail to change the operations of nature in England, and rain and a lower temperature than is favorable to growth continuing, the crops will again be deficient, barley being the last, but not least, poor, of the very bad.

With us, an unfavorable season for the crops is a dry and hot one. If the rainfall is much below the average in July and August, and the temperature is higher than in ordinary years, vegetation is pretty sure to suffer, production is reduced, and even when the drought, the greater the damage is. The complaint here is usually rather of too little than too much rain. In England, however, it is just the other way. What the farmer has to fear is a wet and cold season, for it is favorably disposes the wheat harvest. He cannot expect a good crop unless the temperature in July and August is somewhat above the average; and even if he enjoys that blessing, it may be counteracted by too much rain. When there are showers, and the rainfall was exceptionally small, in 1779, 1818, and 1826, the greatest harvests were gathered; and in 1789, 1795, 1799, 1810, 1812, and 1816, when the heat of July and August was most below the average, the crops were the least marked. In the years when the temperature was about the average, the crops were sometimes inferior and sometimes fair, according to other influences; as, for instance, in 1791, when the dryness of the season made the crop short, and in 1801, when successive rains greatly damaged it. In the years for which it does not give the figures, the general record as to the heat or coldness of the summer agrees with the plentiful or otherwise character of the harvest.

In the thirty-five years from 1846 to 1880 the same law obtains. Those of a mean temperature above the average of a hundred years were marked by wheat crops corresponding; good, and those of a mean temperature or brought inferior harvests, the only exceptions being caused by an excess or a deficiency of rain. In 1858 the temperature was below the average, but the crop was good; there had been a drought in the year before to its benefit. In 1871 and 1876 the temperature was above the average, but the crops were poor, because of excessive rains and cold in the spring and early summer. Of these thirty-five years, twenty-one were marked by the law governing the subject, the remainder being under the average, while only twelve had harvests of average quantity or above that. The present season has been remarkable, both for its low temperature and its rainfall. A deficient wheat crop is therefore to be expected.

After examining these records, what other conclusion can we reach than that the climate of Great Britain is not well adapted to wheat? It is usually too cold and wet, and the crops are liable to be cut off by frost or blight before they have enough to properly reward the farmer. Plentiful harvests are the exception. Besides, in the raising of wheat, England competes with our boundless acreage, our peculiarly favorable climatic conditions and so vast in area that the crops must always be enormous, no matter how serious may be the injury done to one region.

The Army of the Potomac.

The death of Gen. BURNSIDE recalls some conspicuous names in the history of the Army of the Potomac. During the four years of the war that army was under the command of seven different officers. Taken in chronological order, they were Gen. MCDOWELL, Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. POPE, Gen. MCCLELLAN again, Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. HOOKER, Gen. MEADE, and finally Gen. GRANT, with MEADE directly under him. Of these seven commanders, three are dead, namely, MEADE, HOOKER, and BURNSIDE; and of the others, Gen. MCDOWELL and POPE are now in the service.

Probably the Army of the Potomac was the best disciplined, as it certainly was the best cared for, army which the Federal Government put in the field. With the exception of the first Bull Run, when it was new and hardly organized at all, it always fought bravely, never flinched from the line of duty, but stood up to its work heroically in the face of depressing disasters. It won many memorable victories, but was in several severe repulses and some defeats. All through the four years it was charged with the embarrassing task of covering the national capital, at which the rebels were constantly striking. On more than one occasion its failure were chiefly due to the lack of genius, enterprise, and audacity in its commanders. In addition to this, it was its fortune throughout the contest to stand confronted with the most perfectly organized military combination the world of Confederacy. In the first Bull Run it met BEAUREGARD and STONEWALL JACKSON. Afterward, and till the close of the seven days struggle on the Peninsula, the Army of Virginia was led by that fertile soldier, Gen. R. E. JOHNSTON. Then Gen. LEE took command.

The most celebrated battles of the Army of the Potomac were the first Bull Run, fought under MCDOWELL; Fair Oaks, and the terrible seven days under MCCLELLAN, beginning with Mechanicsville and closing with Malvern Hill; the humiliating second Bull Run, under POPE; the victory of Antietam, under MCCLELLAN, which encouraged President LINCOLN to issue the preliminary proclamation of emancipation; the bloody repulse at Fredericksburg under BURNSIDE; the rout at Chancellorsville under HOOKER; the bloody but triumphant three days at Gettysburg under MEADE; and then the long series of engagements under GRANT and MEADE, when they almost daily encountered LEE for twelve months, commencing with the battle of the Wilderness early in May, 1864, and, after many sanguinary vicissitudes in the field and in the trenches, terminating in the surrender of the Confederate forces in April, 1865, at Appomattox Court House.

Many of the battles of this army were exceptionally stubborn and bloody. This was especially true of Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and some of those around Petersburg. In the last year of the war a British officer remarked, "What are you Americans about? You have had twenty Waterloos, and yet you keep on fighting." This was true; and the Army of the Potomac took its full part in these famous struggles. As an illustration of the sanguinary character of its history, it may be stated that the official returns show that in the single month that intervened between the crossing of the Rapidan and the arrival before Petersburg, in 1864, GRANT lost 80,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing.

The Army of the Potomac will ever be regarded as one of the great historical armies of the world.

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Speaking of hanging GUITEAU, our esteemed contemporary, the *Tribune*, says:

> "The authorities of the United States will find a law to enable our Executive to act promptly."

How about the provision in the Constitution (article I., section 9) that "No bill of attainder or *ex post facto law* shall be passed?"

CHARLES S. WOLFE of Pennsylvania is a brave man and true. He is a Republican, and he is running for State Treasurer against the regular nominee of the Republican machine. Would that he might be elected!

Two Methodist preachers of Philadelphia have found occasion for protests against the recent Sunday festival there of the Swabian Cannstatter Volksfest Verein. This organization had a jolly time a few Sundays ago at the Schuetzen Park, and the festival proved a very fair success, to reproduce one of the festivals of their fatherland. It is not claimed that they did anything worse than to frolic and drink beer in a modest sort of their every way; but these preachers are severe in their denunciation of this Sabbath breaking, and equally severe upon the Mayor of Philadelphia for not enforcing the liquor law, and upon the Reading Railroad Company for running trains for the convenience of the Swabians. But what they most condemn was a mock marriage and the baptism of a wooden doll. Here it would seem there is ground for condemnation. If the Cannstatter Volksfest Verein did any wrong on that Sunday, it was in making light of marriage and baptism.

The serious forest fires which have ravaged large districts of country this summer, and caused immense loss of property, widespread distress, and the sacrifice of many human lives, are largely due to sparks from locomotive engines, the railroads that run through the regions affected. This season's suffering is only exceptional by reason of the long and widespread prevalence of the drought. Every summer the same causes produce like results, although perhaps in not so great a degree. Yet the fact is patent that, for want of some efficient preventive, these summer fires are kindled along the railroads periodically, working great destruction of valuable timber, and involving other and more lamentable consequences. We are glad, therefore, to chronicle the fact that a remedy has been found for this mischief, at least in part. Mr. DAVID GREENBACK, for many years a prominent figure in Wall street, who retired some years ago from business pursuits to devote his natural leisure by devising a Spark Arrester. This invention has been applied to one of the largest engines on the Erie Railroad, plying from Sterling Junction to the mountain road at the summit, the gradient in places is 205 feet to the mile. The arrester has this week been practically tried upon that section, with marked success. Not only was the consumption of coal reduced in the locomotive by a simple and inexpensive device, but the result is effected with a great economy of fuel. In addition to this, Mr. GREENBACK has invented a car for the purpose, and which has been in successful operation for some months on a car on the New York and New Haven Railroad. We understand that these improvements will shortly be submitted to the general public for examination. If they are all that is claimed for them, and we have reason to believe that such is the fact, no well-equipped railway in the country can afford to dispense with them. The luxury of travelling free from dust and cinders! Just think of it! Even if the comfort and economy involved do not compel the adoption of these devices, public safety should insure their universal use.

One grievous effect of the drought is the reduced cucumber crop. That the raising of cucumbers is no small business is seen in the fact that last year New York State raised 200,000,000; Illinois 150,000,000, New Jersey 100,000,000, and other States many millions more. This year, it is said, there will not be half a crop. This means a scarcity of pickles, and failures in the pickle business may be looked for. Prices will go up, and just what the effect will be upon the pupils of the many female seminaries of the land can be imagined. If the girls indulge in the same fondness for pickles, the sellers of caramels suffer, likewise the dealers in gum drops. Thus it will be seen that the effects of a short pickle crop may be disastrous, but if the high prices for pickles be the means of inducing any of TENNYSON'S sweet girl undergraduates to give up the pickle habit, the drought will not be all evil in its effects. The girls will grow stronger and rosier, and in after years will bless the dry summer of 1881.

A corner in lemons is reported. The corner means higher prices for that acidulous fruit, and this means an advance in the price of several palatable and cooling summer beverages in connection with which lemons play their part. There is the simple lemonade, and also, we are told, the more elaborate sherry cobbler, the pungent gin fizz, the Santa Cruz sour, the sanguine claret lemon, the whiskey punch, and other punches of various nuances. All these beverages, we are informed, owe their excellence, more or less, to the lemon. Hence the forestalling of the corner in lemons. If we can't have our corner enough, at least certain mixed drinks will become possible only to millionaires. Fortunately for the bibulous, the summer is coming to an end, and another likewise, and the lemon can be spared from the soft drinks better than it could a month or even a week ago.

The most recent reported victim of the Dime Novel is CHARLIE ELWELL, a Boston lad. He became such an ardent admirer of WILLIAM the Kid, and gentlemen of his stamp, that he left home to join them in their wild career. Afterward, and till the close of the seven days struggle on the Peninsula, the Army of Virginia was led by that fertile soldier, Gen. R. E. JOHNSTON. Then Gen. LEE took command.

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MR. FOSTER UNEASY.

The Powerful Opposition to the Administration in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York —The Soldiers' and Sailors' League.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Kirkwook is the only Cabinet officer on duty at the capital, but it is understood that Mr. Blaine, who of all the Cabinet probably most needed recreation, will soon return to his post. The others, it is probable, will shortly follow his example, with the exception of Secretary Hunt, who will remain on duty as close up and down the coast, ostensibly visiting the navy yards. There is no stopping our dear Old Salt. He will have his cruise. He can't live away from salt water, and the navy yards; they would rot if he did not visit them.

There is reason for saying that Mr. Blaine's return has been hastened by matters connected with the assassination. Foster of Ohio has hoisted danger signals. Persons in the Government employ from that State are preparing to go home; but not all will vote for Foster. It is doubtful if many will. Those belonging to the Soldiers' and Sailors' League will not. This is a strong and growing organization, whose life indicates its character. It extends throughout the country, and has been formed to Washington. One duty is to expose the injustice done to soldiers and sailors in violation of a United States statute requiring that persons honorably discharged from the military service shall be preferred in filling the offices. This is a dead letter. Not only is this the case, as the League are able to show, but poor and deserving soldiers and sailors have been thrust aside to make places for relatives of the heads of departments, some of whom have as many as a dozen in office, and for other favorites without claims on account of service. The League is playing an important part in the Ohio campaign, which is one explanation of Foster's danger signal. The League connects this wily Ohio demagogue with the wrongs done the soldiers and sailors, but with procuring appointments of political favorites who are incompetent to place in the departments over maimed and well nigh starving soldiers. The League is making charges which they affirm they are able to sustain.

An overwhelming exposure of the nepotism prevalent in the departments is at hand. It will startle the country more than any blow bear out what has been printed in THE SUN about it. Evils of a kindred character, the way not only heads of departments have crammed the offices with sons, but that in every instance the people who wave them. These brethren will be glad to know that the buriars who entered the Methodist church in Hoboken, N. J., piled all the palm leaf fans they could gather from the pews and set fire to them. The wicked design of these intruders was to set fire to the church, and they would have done it but for the communion silver, which they had hoped to steal. This design was frustrated by the fact that palm-leaf fans burn with such a sudden flash that they are of no use for kindling. The defeated and disappointed burglars went sadly away, after having burned the fans, and were no more heard from. The fire in a church with pews full of

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Although the season at Newport is at an end, and the barred doors and winter shutters of cottages whose late occupants have fled to fresh fields and pastures new are to be seen on all the avenues, yet is the city by the sea more attractive and enjoyable now than she has been at any time since early June. Then nature was parsimonious into full and perfect bloom, the gay world was beginning to assemble, and the talk at breakfasts, dinners, and heavy teas was all of the promised glories and expected delights of the then coming season. Now the conversation over the late breakfast or the 5 o'clock tea is of the gayeties, enjoyments, triumphs, conquests, successes, and other pleasures which were and are and gone, but which are dissed by friends who have scarcely been able to spare an hour to each other during the rush of the gay months. The autumnal days and the chilly evenings bring together old and young in various informal ways. Fires are lighted on quaintly decorated hearths, and dainty little repasts are served before old-time andirons which "have been in the family, my dear, for more than two hundred years," though in what family the fair speaker sometimes forgets for two months, in the interim, homestead or the merry coaching party, returning from picnic or sail, is greeted by streams of ruddy light from cottage and mansion, giving a suggestion of home that even moonlight can not bestow. Whist tables, roulette boards, and mildly dissipated games of poker are introduced after dinner, while the fair are given up to out-of-doors sports and exercises which can be enjoyed by those who like a good canter, though they do not ride to hounds, and who can play a fair game of tennis, though they may not be skilful enough as yet to take part in a tournament. In short, the stars of the Newport firmament having set for the time being and risen again in some distant quarter, the secondary lights have come to the fore, and propose to have a very good time for the next two months.

The dedication of the Channing Memorial Church has been fixed for the 28th inst., when addresses will be made by several distinguished clergymen of New York and Boston, and a large gathering of the pewers and ateliers of the late Dr. Channing is looked for. Every window in this beautiful edifice has been put in by individuals, in memory of some departed relative or friend, and each one is a fine piece of work of art. The first subscription to the church was made by seven little girls, who contributed $100 out of their own savings. While the church was building and the alarums of the late accumulated another hundred, which will be devoted to the purchase of a baptismal font of white marble, and of the most artistic workmanship.

The Pequot House at New London has very nearly emptied itself into Lenox and West Point, and the grounds and cottages present a sadly deserted appearance. It is expected, this charming seaside watering place always breaks up early, probably because there are only a very few who own their places and are content to remain and keep them until driven away by the approach of winter.

The old-time glories of West Point promise to be revived this year, and, judging from the influx of visitors by every train, the last of the autumn season there will rival Lenox in fashion and gayety. Ten or fifteen years ago, when Lenox and Stockbridge were sleepy little villages unknown to the fashionable lame, Cozzens's Hotel at West Point became the great society centre when the seasons at Newport and Saratoga began to wane, and the broad piazzas and under the overhanging trees would assemble in those days all the most refined and delightful society of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and more than one fifty couples was danced every Saturday evening in the great drawing room. Many a staid matron of the present day, who was fortunate enough to be "out" in the days of "Old Bailey" as the club of New York girls was then called, will remember those charming germans and the moonlight strolls through flirtation paths that followed them.

Among those who are now at Cranston's, and who will probably remain during the present month, are representatives of the Morgan, Rhinelander, Beekman, Le Roy, Van Rensselaer, Winston families of New York, Gen. and Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Hatch, Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana, John Jacob Astor and family of New Jersey, Gov. and Mrs. Dorsheimer, Prof. Aiken of Princeton College, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. W. F. Morgan and her daughter, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Mrs. Admiral Worden and her two sons, Mr. and Mrs. De Noulville, and many others.

The marriage of Miss Fanny Schlieffelin, daughter of the late Maunsell B. Schlieffelin, to Mr. Ernest Crosby, is announced to take place on the 13th of October.

The wedding of Mr. Wilmot Johnson, Jr., and Miss Florence Douglas will be celebrated at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on Oct. 24. In consequence of the deep mourning in the families of both the bride and bridegroom the marriage will be very private, and there will be no bridesmaids or bridal reception.

The engagement of Miss Caroline Berryman and Mr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris has been long reported, was officially announced a few days since.

An engagement is also announced between Miss Susan N. Lawrence, daughter of Mr. Newbold Lawrence, of Lawrence Point, L. I., and Mr. James Lawrence Walsh of New York.

The engagement of Miss Grace Lawrence, daughter of the late John Lawrence of Bayside, L. I., to Mr. Edward S. Wheeler of this city, has been recently announced, as has also the engagement of Mr. John Farr to Miss Barlow, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Barlow of Philadelphia.

It is rumored that the engagement of Miss Beatrice Morgan and Mr. Belmont will take place at so early day, and that the young couple will sail very soon afterward for Europe.

Among the passengers by the Bothnia, outward bound, on Wednesday last, were the bride and bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Wolcyrhe-Whitmore, who are making a wedding visit to their English home. Miss Fanny Davies, a cousin of Mrs. Whitmore's, accompanied them, and will spend the winter in the south of Europe for the benefit of her health.

A recent number of an English society journal mentions the arrival of Mr. George Cavendish Bentinck, with his American wife and infant daughter, at their home in Lincolnshire, where they were received by the tenantry with all the usual British manifestations of welcome and good will.

French noses have always been celebrated for the beauty of their feet, and the neatness and daintiness of a Parisian belle's chaussure have passed into a proverb. But the autocrats of fashion have outstepped the mark in the impossible possibility when they ordain that no pretty woman is worthy to live who permits the growth of any projection or excrescence on her pedal extremities. In severe contradiction of this rage upon feminine perfection the boots, we are told, should be soft, yielding, and easy; while at the same time they should fit the foot as a glove, the lady's hand, which is some what of a contradiction in itself, and absolutely incompatible with the habits and customs of the nineteenth century. And even if the boots could be so constructed as to protect the female foot, without compressing it, and the desired immunity from bists and blemishes could be obtained, what in that case is to become of those worthy and hard-working men, the bootmakers? Are they only to manipulate and relieve the tortures suffered by masculine toes, thus doing the most interesting and remunerative portion of their customers?

Paterson's Misnamed Streets.

In Paterson, no view is to be had from Prospect street. There is only one church in Church street. Hotel street does not contain a hotel. Straight street is one of the crookedest in the city. There is not a lake within two miles of Lake street, and Broadway is quite a narrow thoroughfare. Market street is devoid of a market, and Main street is not one in several wider and more popular ones. West street runs chiefly north. Bell street is Beech street, not a bell in it; Grant not a beast in it; Ward not a politician in it; Cedar not a tree in it, and Rock not a stone in it. Each of these misnomers has a resemblance of the reverse in the city.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The petty insurrection of the Egyptian army and the yielding of the Khedive to its demands tends only to hasten the crisis in the affairs of the countries on the south shore of the Mediterranean consequent on the French invasion of Tunis. France has long held possession of Algeria, the Arab inhabitants of the more inaccessible parts of which country have never submitted themselves to the Gallic yoke. Any disturbing influences on the Algerine borders must therefore prove dangerous to French influence in that country, and the atrocious manner in which the Bey of Tunis managed to rule his subjects kept them in a state of ferment that communicated itself to their neighbors in the French province. It became necessary for France to put a stop to this state of affairs, and she accordingly invaded Tunis, with the result which the world for some days has known. The practical annexation of Tunis to Algeria has, however, mortally offended the people of Italy, who have been accustomed to look upon the former country as their own property, and chose to take it. At first the outcry against France was so great on the part of Italy that it was even a serious apprehension that war between the two countries would have broken out. Happily enough, this was averted, and it suddenly began to be whispered in Italy that the French were not to be allowed to keep Tunis, and that perhaps the denunciation of them had been a little hasty. It was hard to tell the reason of this sudden chance in the tones of Italy's leaders of public opinion, but the rumor ran that France was going to restore to King Humbert the provinces of Nice and Savoy, which Victor Emanuel had ceded to Napoleon III. as a reward for the latter's assistance in driving Austria from Italian soil. This rumor soon died out, and lately another has taken its place, namely, that Italy would be allowed to take possession of Egypt in return for what Tunis and lies between that province and Egypt.

Since the period when England conquered India, Egypt has been an object of special solicitude to her statesmen, and the construction of the Suez Canal has made it of more importance to them than ever. Their peculiar relations to the Sultan of Turkey have made it impossible for them openly to annex the valley of the land of the Pharaohs, and they contented themselves with joining the French in establishing a protectorate over the highroad to their Asiatic empire. The revolt of Arabi Pasha against, the upsetting of the Ministry, which was really controlled by the French and English Foreign Offices, and the refusal of the Sultan to interfere in the matter, have greatly alarmed the English Government, and there is every reason to believe that negotiations between London and Paris are going on with a view to the conquest of the Khedive's dominions by England. What the result of these negotiations will be it is difficult to predict, for France has a very large pecuniary interest in the Suez Canal, and large blocks of Egyptian bonds are held by French capitalists. Were it possible to base calculations on the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone, it might safely be predicted that the long English would rule over the valley of the Nile and the Isthmus of Suez; but the supineness with which he has permitted the undoing of all the good work of Lord Beaconsfield in other directions on this subject rather hazardous. Lord Beaconsfield evidently anticipated some such imbroglio as the present, else he would not have gone to the expense of buying the island of Cyprus from the Sultan. This island is most favorably situated to command the Delta of the Nile, being a short sail from Alexandria.

Should the arrangements for the annexation of northern Africa be carried out, there would remain the province of Morocco, like the last rose of summer, left blooming alone. Were Spain of any account in Europe, Morocco, she would naturally consider herself entitled to take charge of that country; but in her present decadent condition the question as to whether she would neither conquer nor hold it. Germany is therefore the only great power which could lay claim to it.

At first glance it is not clear what interest the European powers can have in thus taking possession of the southern shores of the Mediterranean, except, of course, in the case of England and Egypt. But in a view of the country, scorched as it is by the hot winds from the Sahara, is simply abominable, except for a few weeks in the spring and autumn. The country at the base of the Atlas Mountains is very fertile, and is known to be rich in the precious metals, in ivory, and in spices. With proper irrigation, grain crops and tobacco may be grown in abundance, and the fruits of the island by the possession of the Barbary coast is that there may be found an outlet for its surplus population. The Communists and Socialists might also be transported to these countries as agriculturists, and may in time become respectable members of society.

In the mean time the Italian Government is doing its utmost to strengthen the position of that country by the formation of new alliances with Austria and Germany. From the proceedings in the different international combinations which have been at work since the Berlin Congress was closed, it is plain that no understanding existed between Prince Bismarck and the Russian Government when the Congress met at Berlin. Had there been any such understanding, Russia would naturally have supported Germany and Austria in their opposition to the Treaty of San Stefano, and that perhaps the denunciation of them had been a little hasty. It was hard to tell the reason of this sudden chance in the tones of Italy's leaders of public opinion, but the rumor ran that France was going to restore to King Humbert the provinces of Nice and Savoy, which Victor Emanuel had ceded to Napoleon III. as a reward for the latter's assistance in driving Austria from Italian soil. This rumor soon died out, and lately another has taken its place, namely, that Italy would be allowed to take possession of Egypt in return for what Tunis and lies between that province and Egypt.

The Countess of Bective has also been actively engaged in interesting the leading drapers and dressmakers in her scheme, and has met with promises of assistance. One firm writes: "In our business in Bradford we have found manufacturers would do better by making good plain serges than by producing fancy material." Another firm observes that "it is useless trying to make fabrics which are essentially French, such as French cachemire or French merino. We can never succeed in equalling them in the manufacture." A correspondent of the *Daily News* remarks: "Much as I should like to see a strong and permanent demand for goods of British make, I am afraid there is no prospect of its immediate realization on a large scale and finish are much improved." A fashionable dressmaker writes: "Your ladyship may rely on my using my utmost efforts to support your patriotic movement, and, although I think you will find it very difficult in carrying it out, still it is quite in the ladies' hands, for if they wear nothing but home-made woollen goods, they must perforce be obliged."

It is believed by many persons that Lady Bective has "bitten off more than she can chew," as the vulgar but expressive saying goes. Several of the leading firms of the land, and large blocks of Egyptian bonds are held by French capitalists. Were it possible to base calculations on the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone, it might safely be predicted that the long English would rule over the valley of the Nile and the Isthmus of Suez; but the supineness with which he has permitted the undoing of all the good work of Lord Beaconsfield in other directions on this subject rather hazardous. Lord Beaconsfield evidently anticipated some such imbroglio as the present, else he would not have gone to the expense of buying the island of Cyprus from the Sultan. This island is most favorably situated to command the Delta of the Nile, being a short sail from Alexandria.

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SHINKEL AND HIS MATES.

THE CASE FOR BOTH PARTIES TO THE CORNELL CREW SCANDAL.

Shinkel One Mind, and Wandering at Present—British White's Attitude—Shinkel's Correspondence and Relations with Mike Casey and the Cable Despatches he Sent Him.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—When the report first reached here that President White of Cornell University had said in New York that he would require a good deal more proof to convince him of the duplicity of Shinkel, the stroke of the university four, than he had yet seen, the natives were a buzz of uncomfortable surprises. "How can a non-resident President like President White know anything of Shinkel, whom he hasn't seen for three years, and never knew intimately?" asked one townsman, "And why," continued another, "why, in his effort to make a politic and conciliatory observation, couldn't he see that to defend Shinkel in any personal manner was to reflect on the honor and the sense of the five others who were in Europe with him?" The town, indeed, was indignant at what they termed the indiscreet attitude of Mr. White.

The feeling here is hardly divided. Shinkel is almost universally condemned, and his own admissions prove at least a damaging intimacy and understanding with betting men here. His coming back to Ithaca is looked upon as a piece of audacity, and is accounted for, in the popular opinion, by his associations here.

The reports about the inside composition of the crew seem to be unfounded. The four members of it have rowed together for a year or two, and all of them have been in the university for a long time.

Shinkel came here in 1878, and was graduated last spring shortly before sailing. His father was an unsuccessful merchant in Rochester, where he is dead. Shinkel was an only boy. He was always wild and athletic, and at 14 left home, without saying much about it to any one, and joined a circus. It took only three weeks to satisfy him that the circus life and that he had made a mistake, and that the comforts of home, even with the surveillance of two anxious parents thrown in, were to be preferred to the tights, spangles and sawdust of the sawdust arena. But this was only a brief break, and most of Shinkel's time was spent in a severer if fervent school. For when, however, the young student seems not to have had an abiding taste. For two years he attended the Cornell University he studied medicine in Chicago, spending now two years in the one and now in the his medical studies. Upon entering the university he at once distinguished himself in the gymnasium as the best tumbler and trapeze performer there. He soon took an interest in boating, and in that, as in everything, athletic he became easily first. He has nearly always been captain and stroke of the university four.

John Lewis has always lived in Ithaca. His vocation and amusement for a year before he left the esteemed townsmen of the place. He lives in comfortable ease as a result of his labors, and has a great pride in the skill as an oarsman of his boy Jack. Young Lewis entered Cornell University in 1878, and graduated in 1880. Since then he has followed a post-graduate course in the department of philosophy. Columbia once protested informally against Lewis's coming on the river as a member of the university regularity. The protest was never filed, however, and the right of Lewis to row was granted. He has since held his place in the crew, as steerer usually, and has rivaled Shinkel in skill and popularity.

A. H. Cowles entered the university in 1877. He is the son of a newspaper man of this city, and has a head for statistics. He rows strongly, having first taken up athletics as a means of mental calculations as to the speed attainable with certain conditions of stroke, length of oar, resistance, and so forth. He is a fine oarsman, but pulls with jerk and persistence.

J. Lyon is from Elmira. He is not far from the upper end of Cayuga Lake. He entered the university in 1878, and is a good substitute, is from Brooklyn, and entered the university about when Alden did in the spring.

Before the crew went to England it was considered the oldest Cornell four that had ever been together. The substitute of 1880 was an honorable record of its navy in intercollegiate races, pinned her faith on the success of this boat, and of young Lewis as the most promising contestor. The general revulsion of feeling is expressed in the terse remark of one of the university men, that he'd like to see Shinkel, with hands in the office of the Ithaca House, and himself in the place of the letters "N. G." have been tasted conspicuously.

Why the crew lost all its old spirit after it entered may never be known to every one's satisfaction. One reason alleged is that there was a final disunion and lack of unanimity of purpose in the crew. To row well it is admitted that each man must work with his fellows as well as with mere strength. Four brawny men of great strength, if at variance, will row against four trained and practical oarsmen. That there was not a oneness of purpose in the Cornell crew is well known. A certain disheartening there were dissensions, in which Shinkel is represented as much in the wrong, one sensible juror against whom the obstinate crowd out with all the rest of the jurymen.

According to Shinkel's own account in a talk with a navy reporter, he commenced training for spin in May last. In the races a year ago with the Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania, Shinkel was a rival for the position of bow between himself and Lewis. Lewis was the older oarsman, and by a slight margin was the better. Lewis had rowed stroke our in the boat in 1879, while training for the races of that year, and Shinkel was afterward put in his place and Lewis moved a seat forward. The movement was resented, as had, however, Shinkel was Captain and stroke our. Another election was called for the year, 1880, and Lewis won it by 3 to 2, and Lewis was very sore," said Shinkel, "and I voted for him. He's a good oarsman."

Shinkel didn't know. The question was asked of Lewis. He said:

"Reed, the substitute, voted for Shinkel. I as the opposing candidate, cast my vote for him. and he voted for himself. My vote was with Allen and Cowles."

Shinkel afterward proposed to Lewis that the crew go abroad without a Captain, but retaining their positions in the boat. This was vetoed by the local Honey committee, the Chairman of which was the business manager of the Cornell crew. It was then settled that there was to be no Captain.

Then the boat was overhauled by Davis, the professional oarsman, who rigged it out with his patents. It was by the use of these alterations to these changes that Shinkel earned his title of "Kinky." He had practiced but two weeks before the start, and I observed from the first. The boat's options, whatever I professed or favored. Lewis changed, however, the first time we rowed we made a boy six inches of our oars. I made an observation to that effect, and had it raised."

After several trials the committee and the crew were satisfied with the new rig, and Davis, upon its use and success, withdrew his withheld his approval, but raised no objection after a final test had been made. Shinkel says in his talks

HINDOO VANQUISHED AGAIN.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT ON THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY COURSE.

The Four-Mile Heats Race for the Great Long Island Stakes—Meeting of the Rival Colts—Winding Up the Coney Island Meeting

There was a great attendance at the last day's race meeting and closing meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Fully ten thousand persons were in the grounds before the race began and two great colts of the year, Hindoo and Barrister, came on to contest for the splendid prize stake offered. The racing was unexcelled throughout the day, and the course was in excellent order for racing.

An unlooked for sensation occurred in the second race for the Great Long Island Stakes, when Elias Lawrence took the fire heat from Glenmore after a trailing run of three miles and three-quarters.

A. C. Allen, the bar centred in the Hindoo-Barrister race, Hindoo being a favorite with the majority of the betting fraternity.

Before the races began the Dwyer Brothers sold to Mr. Pierre Lorillard Hindoo was not at his best, but that he might win the race. He had a cold, was coughing a little, and had taken three doses of medicine during the past few days.

The Dwyers were particularly unfortunate with their entries yesterday, Charley Gorham, Wardell, Elias Lawrence, and Hindoo all failing to win in four respective races in which they were entered.

GLENMORE'S VICTORY.

Glenmore's victory, William Jennings's famous long-distance mare (Glenmore, 6 years old, Duke of Magenta—Ella), in the first heat of the Great Long Island Stakes, a sweepstakes for all 3 year old trotting-bred colts, fillies, and geldings, $1,500 to first, $1,000 to second, and $500 to third, was indeed a brilliant one. Mr. Jennings has just presented to the Coney Island Jockey Club the handsome silver trophy which is the property of the subscriber winning the race for two years in succession. Betting—Glenmore, $25; field, $20.

The first three miles of the first heat was gone over in a rattling good style for so early in the whole distance, and leading from seven to three lengths at the quarter-pole, which marks the fourth mile. A little racing began on the backstretch, McLaughlin on the first and Lawrence on the last at the half. A little hum of excitement, the first that had occurred since the horses started, rose as the latter mare was supposed. Carey was holding back so as not to distance Dr. Lake's mare in the first heat. At the three-quarter pole, Glenmore had drawn four lengths ahead of Elias Lawrence, and at the end of the stretch, to the surprise of every spectator, McLaughlin's mount had come on Elias, leaving Glenmore opposite the distance stand, and leading him by a length. A perfect storm of excitement was the result, and cheer after cheer rang. Men shouted and women screamed, "Elias Lawrence!" "Elias!" "Elias!" Carey gave a wild rush for the betting ares, to hedge on Glenmore, for the first time, and heard a storm of curses greet their shooters. One turtle had bet $2,500 against $500 that Glenmore would win. The first mile was run in 2:06¼; two miles, 4:13; three miles, 6:20; four miles, 8:34.

Glenmore pulled up in good style after a run, but he soon walked himself out of it. It is a habit the old horse has.

Jockey Hughes took Carroll's place on Glenmore for the second heat. Glenmore's owner believing that Carroll had failed to ride with proper judgment, Glenmore's friends had a strong favorite at $500 against $150 on Elias Lawrence.

Hughes's method with Glenmore was failing, riding Glenmore to win from the start. At the end of the first mile he had about thirty lengths' lead, and Elias Lawrence was pressing at the close of the second mile forty. On the third mile Glenmore showed the gap about the half way, but it was clearly to be seen that Hughes was at his ease. Elias Lawrence, at the half-mile pole, on the last round, Elias came on Glenmore as on three horses. Here McLaughlin began to whip, and the race was virtually over. Hughes landed Glenmore the winner just as he passed the stand. Time—Glenmore, Elias Lawrence, Time, 8:18.

Elias Lawrence is done. He was drawn from the final heat, Glenmore having a walk over for the last heat.

The time in the second heat in full was: First mile, 2:06; two miles, 4:14; three miles, 6:40; four miles, 7:40.

HINDOO AND CHICKMORE.

A match of eighteen miles, for $1,000, O. Bowie's b g, Crickmore (3 years), by Catesby, dam Belle Wylde, carrying 105 lbs., and Dwyer Brothers' Hindoo (4 years), by Virginius—Vanity Fair, 115 lbs., appeared to race one mile and a half for the Hotel Brighton Cup and $500 added, or $1,000 to second.

For the mile after the flag fell on an even start the race was a neck-and-neck affair. The beautiful weather favored the gray colt's nose in front and head around the lower turn, up the straight and quite past the stand, and on to the backstretch to the half-mile pole, drew rear after rear of applause from the ten thousand spectators, and a storm of cheers when at the last half mile, Shinner sent Crickmore away in the lead, and after a brief struggle Hindoo was on whipping Hindoo. This settled the business, and Crickmore ran home a winner by six, ran in a winner four lengths in front of the favorite. Time, 1:54¼. Mutuals paid $12.70.

MR. MACKEY'S ANGER.

The mile dash for a purse of $500, the winner to go to a sweepstakes throughout, the purse the field of starters: Owner's Reporter, carrying 98 lbs. (D. Colonin's Spark, 109; Ansonia & Co.'s Duke Hoe, 112; Dwyer Brothers' Barrister, 112; G. Daris's Constantiner, 85; A. Belmont's Ada, 84; H. Pierce's Bertha Bell, 84; E. H. Dwyer's Krupp Gun, 105; and Dwyer Bros.' Chief Gorham, 99. Betting—Barrister, $100; Spark, $50; Ansonia, $15; field, $100.

Chief Gorham was to ride Krupp Gun, was taken sick with chills just before the race, and was unable to ride. James McLaughlin took the place. Barrister was the favorite, and nearly away they ran like a wild lot, well huddled together. Spark and Duke Hoe were the first to bunch ahead of Krupp Gun, and keeping there around the first turn, and on to the end of the quarter. Ada headed Spark by a neck and shoulder. From the quarter Spark and Ada ran as desperate a race as two fillies ever engaged in at the head of a group of all sizes. At the half-mile pole Spark had Ada's head in front of Ada. At the three-quarters Brennan had Duke Hoe ahead of Ada, and pushing up the straight, Ada extended herself half a length, at the finish Spark was first, Duke Hoe second, at Spark's neck. Time, 1:48¼. Mutuals, $25.75.

COLONEL SPRAGUE'S VICTORY.

A hard-up sweepstakes of $20 each, with $600 added, $100 to second, third, and a quarter. Was run for by J. McCormick's Valeria, 90 lbs.; F. M. Bixby & Wellwood, 99; Pierre Lorillard, 102; E. J. McComas's General Monroe, 87; H. McGrath's Bessie, 85; E. J. Withers's Bella Brandy, 93; W. P. Burch's Colonel Sprague, 101; H. Winters's Bonnie Wood, 90; Jacob Ward's, 100; Bonnie, 103; Colonel Sprague, 100; General Monroe, 105; Bella, 90; Valeria, 90.

After half a dozen false starts and breakaways, the eight were sent on their race in sang company, Bella, Bonnie, and Colonel Sprague leading. Sprague and Bonnie following sharply as the fourth horse. Bonnie led the latter past the stand at the quarter Bonnie gained the lead, Colonel Sprague second, Valeria third, Monroe fourth, Bella fifth. On the turn Wardell passed the field, but only kept his advantage for a few lengths, and Sprague regained the lead before reaching the quarter pole. From this out to the straight finish Bonnie and Colonel Monroe fought in first and second places so stubbornly that they were unable to stand the chance of a fall. Sprague when he passed them on the home run, Colonel Monroe second, Bonnie third, Beattie, Bonnie second, General Monroe third. Time, 1:48¾. Mutuals paid $26.30.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The meeting ended with a handicap steeplechase over about two miles and a half for a purse of $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The starters were Catanach & Son's Highland Fling, aged, 156 lbs.; Sutphin & Son's Bar Star, 4, 138; Jenkins, Jr.'s, Joe Hunt, 125, and Corrales, 122; Wm. Daly's Sir Dixon, aged, 156, and Highland, 141. Betting—Highland Fling and Bay Star, $100 each; Sir Dixon's pair, $150; Hunt field.

The five ran a very fine and exciting race until near the finish, when Sir Dixon, leading, went outside the stables on the run home. Here Frank Brennan's little, raw-boned Highland Fling dropped back on the lower turn, while Fitzpatrick was sending Bar Star ahead at a pace which he could not keep up. Sir Dixon was the work three lengths to spare, Frank Brennan's mount second, Bar Star third. Time, 5:42. French five paid $16.45.

Luke Blackburn and his Companions.

An hour or two before the races began at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, Luke Blackburn, king of the American turf in 1880, was crazy with fear out of his box, shunning the course. He looked over the track as if a lingering fear in the distance again and recalled the plaudits of assuming thousands. He is fully two inches taller than when he left the track, and is filled out in just proportions. His fore hoofs were pared in the Dwyer stables, and his hind feet will be pared to-day, and the injured cords will grow off before next spring.

"He is a grand old horse," said the ex-trial trainer, Jerry Rowe, to Major Hubbard and a few reporters.

"Then, as now, I loved him for a race."

"I gave $10,000 for him and never rode him," said Mr. Hubbard, "and I would not take $50,000 for him."

Should the Major for he loaned his head and showed his heels to a gentleman's friend.

Luke Blackburn is growing into a tremendous horse. He is growing with a tremendous head, and a splendid disposition to work. Francisco was also looking well.

Mr. Murray's Bet on Cricketers.

William J. Bowling of 311 Seventh avenue was arraigned in Jefferson Market yesterday on the complaint of James Murray of No. 307 West Fifty-first street, who accused that on about the 1st he had interested Bowling with $100 to bet for a specified time on the cricketers of Jerome Park and Manhattan Athletic Club, and was to have the said A. Lovell's exchange commission. Bowling refused to claim the money, and Murray had to sue for it. Bowling has been given to him for, however, was worthless. Justice Smith discharged Bowling, saying that the case was not for the local courts.

MYERS AND MERRILL ON THE TRACK.

The Running Champion Beats the Amateur Record and Wins the Diamond Medal.

Many ladies were in the large assembly of spectators on the grounds of the New York Athletic Club, Mott Haven, yesterday, when the games of the joint meeting of the New York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs began. Among the entries for the games were L. E. Myers, the champion scratch distance runner, and Eugene E. Merrill of the Union Athletic Club, Boston, the champion amateur walker of the world. Myers was entered for several of the short races, but on account of illness he appeared in only the 300 yards run. When he entered for this race he announced his intention of trying to beat the best amateur record, 32¾s., made by H. S. Haley. The prize for beating this record is a gold and diamond medal valued at $500, presented by Mr. G. M. L. Sachs of the Manhattan A. C. Although Myers was not in condition, he could not resist the temptation to try for this.

The run, which was the thirteenth event on the programme, was made amid much excitement. Myers, contrary to his usual custom, took the lead at the start, and kept it to the finish, winning the race in 31⅘ seconds. O. B. White, M. A. C., was second, and

The first event on the programme was a 100 yards handicap, the first heat of which was won by A. Waldron, M. A. C. (3 yards), with H. L. Mc Cormick, Harvard A. C. (3 yards), second. Time, 10½ seconds. The 600 yards run was won by E. D. Jourdan, M. A. C. (8 yards), with H. Fry (scratch), second. Time, 1m. 19⅘s. The half-mile run was a scratch race, and was won by Wm. Hamilton, Williamsburgh A. C., in 2:09⅗, with H. Fredericks, M. A. C., second. The final heat of the 120 yards scratch race was won by A. Waldron, M. A. C., with H. Mathie, N. Y. A. C., second. Time, 12¾ seconds. The one-fifth-mile handicap race (undulating), over ten 28-inch hurdles, was won by R. D. Wood, Manhattan A. C. (20 yards), with H. M. Stone, M. A. C., second. Time, 4m. 2⅘s. The two-mile handicap bicycle (in the one-mile thunderbolt) race, purely all of amateurs, was won by W. J. Morgan, N. Y. A. C. of Jersey City (100 yards), with with Robert Cook, American A. C. (70 yards), second. Time, 4m. 29s.

The final heat of the 250 yards (hurdle) run was won by H. Fry, N. Y. A. C. (scratch), with Horace Haines, Olympic A. C. (18 yards), second. Time, 33⅘ seconds. The three-mile bicycle entries in the three-mile bicycle race that the public was waiting for, and in which the Prentis was won by Charles A. Reed, New York A. C., with W. C. Berry, M. A. C., a close second. Time, 10 min. 23⅘ sec. This was a very close and a scratch race. It was won by W. C. Davis, Manhattan A. C., with H. L. Mc Cormick, Harvard A. C., second. The three-mile walking race, for the amateur walker, Eugene Merrill, was entered for the first time in this club's field. The result was greeted with cheers as he appeared on the grounds clad in a long coat. Mike Lyons, he had announced his intention of attempting to beat the best American record for a two-mile walk (14m. 23⅘s., made by Ed. Hanlon), and Merrill was in good condition, and walked as though he could do it, but a very hot sun was visible, and each lap put him nearer the leading man. But the two-mile walk was stopped, and lost the race by a few yards. It was won by W. A. Hesse, Manhattan A. C., in 14m. 43⅘s., which time, with allowance, was 15m. 37⅘. Merrille's time was 14m. 6⅘s.

The last event was a 1,000 yards scratch run. It was won by W. T. Bailey, M. A. C., in 2m. 42s.

THE ALCYONE'S REGATTA.

A Gale Time Yesterday on the Bay Shore in Spite of Rough Water.

The regatta of the Alcyone Boat Club was rowed yesterday. Music and a lunch were on hand ashore, where most of the ladies were. And there was a large crowd on hand along the coast, with trim steam launches stealing swiftly back and forth among them.

The first race was for eight-oared shells. The contestants were the Berdells. Four races were members of the club. The crews were:

Comet, color blue—S. P. Ely, R. C. Thorn, N. G. Arree, E. H. Seabury, W. Vanderhoff, M. L. Dodge, jr., Wilbur Arnold, W. Terry, stroke; W. V. Tupper, coxswain.

Meteor, color red—Robert Cook, Guy Du Val, S. S. Chauncey, A. Bedlowski, W. E. Mathews, R. C. Wood, C. Ferguson, C. F. Grant, stroke; L. Scudder, coxswain.

Dauntless Chauncey, jr., started them off from a point in front of the club house, rowing two ounces to the boat house at 4:41 o'clock. The distance was three miles and return. There was a lively breeze, and only optimal sail to keep the boats steady. Virginius was the first to reach the inside position, and sprang away from the rest of the fleet. Dauntless soon gained half a length the first quarter mile on the Comet, and kept it. The men in the Comet pulled a splendid race, but a very poor one from start. The pace was very hot all the way through, and Virginius kept the lead to the end, at the finish there was a full three-length difference between the two. The official time was: Meteor, 8:15; Comet, 8:27.

The next race was for four-oars.

First, colors pale—W. B. Brown, W. T. Whitehead, jr., W. Arnold, D. F. Seaver, stroke; H. C. Du Val, coxswain.

Second, colors dark blue—Wm. Hamilton, D. Tompkins, G. O. Fisher, jr., W. Lockwood, stroke; E. M. Grinder, coxswain.

The latter crew had the best of the Quinette. The crew was heavy, and rowed in fair form, but the Pilot pulling thirty-six and the Quinette thirty-eight to the minute. The distance was an estimated mile and a half. The Pilot crew finished in the lead.

The First gained three-quarters of a length at the half mile, and pulled rapidly, but with considerable difficulty, and at the end of the mile stayed with her low even with the stake boat. The Quinette, on the other hand, put on a dash at the finish, and broke up the movement of the boat, so that the Pilot won in a canter, reaching the 3:13:2, official time.

The last race, a mile and a half, with a turn, was for half-oared shells.

First, colors blue—W. A. Pinto, W. D. C. Field, stroke.

Carlew, color red—C. F. Grant, W. Vanderhoff, stroke.

The Curlew's rudder broke at the turn in this race, and the Petrel had an easy time of it, followed by a Colonel, the Petrel had an easy victory in 6:42.

BASE BALL AND CRICKET.

The Metropolitans Defeat the Buffalo Team Again—Yesterday's Cricket Matches.

The Metropolitans again defeated the Buffalo team at the Polo grounds yesterday. They will meet the Clevelands for the first time on Monday. Yesterday's score was as follows:

METROPOLITAN.										RUNS.
Brady, 2d b.	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mack, 1st b.	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sutton, c.	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	7
Knight, left field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beeman, r.f.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Start, s.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gerhardt, 3d b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorgan, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	5	3	4	3	1	0	0	0	17

BUFFALO.										RUNS.
Metropolitan	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Runs Earned—Metropolitan, 2; Buffalo, 1.

The Jasper Base Ball Club of Manhattan College has been organized. The officers are: William Langhorne, president; William Langhorne, secretary, and Thomas Hall, treasurer.

The Flint Base Ball Club has declared vacant seats by Messrs. O'Rourke, Start, and Gerhardt. Wilson and Hatfield will be the new players.

John Lynch, one of the members for the Buffalo Club, has been released from the Cleveland nine.

Pike of the Worcesters and Fox, change pitcher for the Providence nine, have been released.

The Worcester Club has been found to badly of late, and will not play any more games this season.

The League games yesterday were: In Worcester—Worcester, 7; Providence, 3. In Boston—Boston, 5; Buffalo, 4. In Providence—Providence, 3; Chicago, 1.

The Athletic Base Ball Club defeated the nine of the Brooklyn Wire Workers at the Union Grounds, yesterday, by a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Athletic, Hall and Hatfield; Wire Workers, Hall and Hatfield.

CRICKET.

A remarkable game of cricket was played at Staten Island yesterday between the first eleven of the Staten Island Cricket Club and the first eleven of the Germantown Cricketers, all of them coming from that old cricketing town. The game was played on the Club's grounds. The Islanders went to the bat first, and before their third wicket fell they had scored 100 runs, and when their last wall down their total reached 186. Of these Mr. H. Haworth made 58 and Mr. Walker 39, and Mr. Walker 39 and Cleverly 12. By this time there was not much light left, and the Germantowners had to bat the rest of all, the scoreboard were all put out for 16 runs. A. Mackenzie and S. Cox had the honor of going in first to score. Cleverly took 7 wickets for 83 total runs.

The Germantowners, who had the best of the match first day, resumed their innings on the ground yesterday, the respect Park yesterday, resulted in the success of the Staten Islanders by 7 runs. Mr. Walker's batting was one of the honors on both sides, Smith and Kennett getting 16 of the runs each. Mr. Cleverly took four wickets for 40 runs for the other side. Brooks, the late professional of the Girard Club of Philadelphia, also aided the Manhattans.

Shooting at Creedmoor.

Yesterday was the closing day of the fall meeting of the Creedmoor Rifle Association, and the weather was in every respect favorable for good shooting. The Inter-State long range match, open to teams of ten men from any regiment or militia company in any State or Territory of the United States. Seven shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, was won by the Bloss Rifle Club of Elmira, N. Y., with a score of 853 out of a possible 980. The Massachusetts Rifles were second, with a score of 847, and the Amateur Rifle Club of New York third with 841.

F. J. Rebsels of Boston won the agregate silver medal prize with 364, and John Cavanagh of the United States Army the bronze medal with 363. Sergeant Bates of the 71st Regiment of the Twelfth Regiment, New York, being second with 70.

A protest was entered against Dr. S. J. Scott of Washington, the winner of the championship match on the ground that he shot while the championship match was in progress.

UNION BOAT CLUB RACES.

A New Fashion in Rowing—Upsets in the Tub Races.

The third annual regatta of the Union Boat Club was rowed on the Harlem yesterday. As a compliment to the club, the other boat-houses flew their bunting. The course was from the Harlem railroad bridge to McComb's Dam bridge. In the afternoon the roadmen rowed their roadsters in on the bridge and at either side to see the finish of the races. The club had provided a barge for its guests, and this was towed, when well filled, to McComb's Dam bridge, and was made the end of the mile course. Referee John E. L. Ewen and the Mermaid, conveyed the referee, John E. Eustis, the judges, and the timekeepers to and fro on the course. The first race, for senior single shells, was won by Asa Schneider in 7m. 1-5s. The race for single scull gigs, with coxswain, was awarded to Wm. Seiuler, his competitors being J. B. Potts, W. B. Conant, and J. H. Higgins. Seiuler's time was 8m. 40s. W. S. Luhrs, jr., led throughout the junior single shell race, his time being 8m. 2s. The first race for senior double scull shells, for which Wm. Seiuler and Asa Schneider, and Jas. Ewen and Max Raschke stroke, and Jas. A. McElhinney coxswain, tied in 6m. 55s. The second, third, and fourth heats and J. G. Harden, coxswain, until the last quarter was reached, when the former spurted, winning in 6m. 45¼s. The dash for four-oared gig, with coxswain, for which Wm. Seiuler, Wm. D. Keiler, Floyd Grant, H. M. Jacobus, stroke, and J. H. Harden, coxswain, and Charles F. Kearney, bow, Jos. Lewis, Daniel Guire, James Gallagher, stroke, and James McElhinney, coxswain, were the only competitors, was won by the latter crew in 7m. 30s. The slight lead that his crew had gained was almost overcome, but Seiuler's crew recovered the stroke with commendable quickness, and the lead was regained amid cheers, and rowed home a winner by a length and a quarter. The winning crew in the six-oared gig struggle, J. Jaeb, Thos. Schwartz, Geo. Bergel, Jos. Later, Jr., Oscar Bergel, C. H. Wolford, who rowed for the club, in front of the club house, brought the pleasant day to a close. There were a few boats, each one's crew dressed in a grotesque costume. There were two comical-looking old sculls manned with short, clay pipes in their mouths, a French cavalryman with his sabre at his side, and a clown, who was the cause of a race that he half way across the river and return, smoothly and skillfully managed his craft, and won by a comfortable. His time was not taken. His name was W. S. Lahrs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Sept. 17.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000s).

$100 U.S. 6s, 1881	101½	$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	117½
6,000 U.S. 5s, 1881	101½	2,000 Canada 6s	112½
1,000 U.S. 4½s, 1891	113	1,000 Canada 6s, 1908	122

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

5 Atch. C. & P. 1st	104	14 M. & St. P. con	125
10 Atch. & P. land gr.	80	5 Mo. K. & T. 1st	103
1 Atch. & P. 2d	96	3 Mo. K. & T. 2d	97
1 Atch. & N. W.	130	3 Mo. K. & T. 3d	113
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 4th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 5th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 6th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 7th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 8th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 9th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 10th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 11th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 12th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 13th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 14th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 15th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 16th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 17th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 18th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 19th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 20th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 21st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 22d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 23d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 24th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 25th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 26th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 27th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 28th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 29th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 30th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 31st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 32d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 33d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 34th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 35th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 36th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 37th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 38th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 39th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 40th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 41st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 42d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 43d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 44th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 45th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 46th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 47th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 48th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 49th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 50th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 51st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 52d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 53d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 54th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 55th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 56th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 57th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 58th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 59th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 60th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 61st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 62d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 63d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 64th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 65th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 66th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 67th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 68th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 69th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 70th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 71st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 72d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 73d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 74th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 75th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 76th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 77th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 78th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 79th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 80th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 81st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 82d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 83d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 84th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 85th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 86th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 87th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 88th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 89th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 90th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 91st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 92d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 93d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 94th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 95th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 96th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 97th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 98th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 99th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 100th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 101st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 102d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 103d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 104th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 105th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 106th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 107th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 108th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 109th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 110th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 111th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 112th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 113th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 114th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 115th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 116th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 117th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 118th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 119th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 120th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 121st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 122d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 123d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 124th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 125th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 126th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 127th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 128th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 129th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 130th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 131st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 132d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 133d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 134th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 135th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 136th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 137th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 138th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 139th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 140th	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T. 141st	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 2d	103	3 Mo. K. & T. 142d	103
1 Atch. & N. W. 1st	120	3 Mo. K. & T.

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF THE
W. C. COUP'S
GREAT
SHOW,
HIPPODROME,
THE UP
MENAGERIE,
AND
MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER SEEN IN NEW YORK.

Ten Monster Glorious Exhibitions.
The Great Paris Hippodrome,
with thrilling Roman and Greek Contests, Roman and Greek Races, Male and Female Jockey Races, Roman Standing Race,
Four-Horse Chariot Races,
Hurdle and Flat Races,
Exciting all beholders to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.
Jockey Races. Hurdle Races.
CIRCUS.

Hippodrome Races on a track the entire length of the Building.

TRIPLE CIRCUS.
Three Mammoth Circus Companies,
Huge Magnificent Menagerie.

LU LU. GERALDINE.
A human being hurled through the air 100 feet.
A wonderful Flying Trapeze act, sailing back ward 90 feet.

A BEWILDERING SPECTACULAR ENTREE.

COMIC HITS ON THE TIMES.
Special Novelties for Ladies and Children,
with every performance, making a mammoth performance,
AT 2 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Admission, 50 cents (Fourth avenue entrance). Children under 9 years, 25 cents. Reserved seats on elevation, $1; on carpeted ascension platform, 75 cents. To rent, opera chairs, including admission, 50; seats in private boxes, $1 each.

NEW THEATRE COMIQUE,
728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.
Harrigan & Hart.....Proprietors
John E. Cannon.....Manager

GRAND SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.

THE PRESS PRONOUNCE IT MR. HARRIGAN'S HAPPIEST EFFORT.

THEIR VERDICT ENDORSED BY THE PUBLIC.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

HARRIGAN AND HART
AND THEIR STANDARD COMPANY IN
Mr. EDWARD HARRIGAN'S new comic play,
THE MAJOR.
THE MAJOR.
THE MAJOR.
THE MAJOR.
THE MAJOR.

Mr. Edward Harrigan.....Major Gilfeather
Mr. Tony Hart.....Sergt. Ignius
NEW MUSIC BY MR. DAVE BRAHAM.

New and beautiful scenery by C. W. Witham.
Novel mechanical effects by R. Cuiler.
Matinees Tuesday and Friday.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. ALLEN.....Proprietor and Manager

TENTH PRELIMINARY SEASON.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26,
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY,
GENEVIEVE WARD
GENEVIEVE WARD
GENEVIEVE WARD
GENEVIEVE WARD
GENEVIEVE WARD
AND HER OWN COMPANY
IN
FORGET-ME-NOT.
FORGET-ME-NOT.
FORGET-ME-NOT.
FORGET-ME-NOT.
FORGET-ME-NOT.
FORGET-ME-NOT.
FORGET-ME-NOT.

Entirely new scenery and costumes and appointments. Sale of seats commences Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
A. M. PALMER.....Proprietor and Manager
Every evening at 8. Wednesday and Saturday matinees at 1:45.
Positively last week of
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as RIP VAN WINKLE, in Sheridan's comedy,
THE RIVALS!
Next week, Sept 24, first appearance here of
GENEVIEVE WARD in
FORGET-ME-NOT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
A. M. PALMER.....Proprietor and Manager
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
Owing to the large and unprecedented sale of seats for the last performances of
THE RIVALS,
the management has arranged a
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
SEPT. 21 AT 1:45 P. M.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE,
585 and 587 Broadway.
THE OLD PRESTIGE RESTORED.
RETURN TO LEGITIMATE VAUDEVILLE.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 19.
LEAVITT'S new great specialty Company, including Sanford Wood, Annie Lewis, Jennie Hughes, Harry Lee, Levino and Susie Dulcin, Val Vose, Four Diamonds, Nellie Richard, Hattie Richards, Andy Gallon, Dan Sherman, Mike Nulty, Master Horsey, and forty others.
Commencing Monday, Sept. 26, the new and brilliant comedy of
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ABBEY'S (NEW) PARK THEATRE.
SEASON OF 100 NIGHTS.
SECURE SEATS EARLY.
HANLON-LEE.
HANLON-LEE.
LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE.
EVENING AT 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2
The succession of fantastic, grotesque and acrobatic incidents so cleverly presented forms both admiration and laughter.—Sun, Sept. 11.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
DR. L. DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—Private rehearsals will be resumed on THURSDAY, 8, 15, 22, and will be held every Thursday evening thereafter at Association Hall, 4th st. and 23d st., commencing at 8 o'clock. A full and industrial attendance is requested, as the work of the season's concerts will please apply to Dr. Damrosch after rehearsal at Association Hall, or at his residence, 142 East 40th st., on Thursdays between 8 and 11 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. JOHN STETSON
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS,
MICHAEL STROGOFF.
Crowded houses attest the popularity of this
GREAT REALISTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Superb Cast, Grand Realistic Scenery, Costumery, and a World of Novelties.
Seats, $1, 75 and 50 cents. Matinees, 25 and 50 cents.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

CHARLOTTE M. CROSS'S BENEFIT,
GOODE & DONNELLY.....Lessees and Managers
Removal of seats obstructing view and Balcony, 50c.
LAST WEEK (POSITIVELY) OF
MR. AND MRS. JOHN S. KNIGHT,
BARON RUDOLPH and OTTO.
The Knights will introduce all their SONGS, SKETCHES, RECITATIONS, and DUETS.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8 EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NEXT WEEK, TONY PASTOR AND TROUPE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL,
23d st., near 6th av.
This (Sunday) evening, extra attractions. Grand Orchestra. Conductor, Carl Hauser. The
NEW YORK ORCHESTRAL QUARTET,
the finest vocal quartet in this country. Herr S. LIEBLING, the eminent pianist, will make his début, for one week, during the week, 20 cents. Next Sunday, opening of the fall season with new full orchestra. Ladies' Philharmonic Six Dance Beauty.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL,
Broadway and 41st st.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 18, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT,
RUDOLF BIAL AND HIS FULL ORCHESTRA,
ASSISTED BY P. LIEBERICH'S MILITARY BAND.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS.
SUNDAY EVENING, 25TH, OPENING CONCERT OF SEASON. MONDAY AFTERNOON, BENEFIT RUDOLF BIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Opera House, 23d st. and 6th av.
The Famous Minstrels Direct from the Pacific Coast.
The Family Resort Open for the Season.
Perfect Ventilation. Elegant Decorations.
All the old favorites. Several new faces.
HOURS OF PERFORMANCE, 8 O'CLOCK.
Reserved seats, 50c. and $1; Family Circle, 25c.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. SEATS SECURED.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, at 8:30.
The Great Success.
Fifth Month of the Great Success.
Fifth Month of the Great Success.
Fifth Month of the Great Success.
Saturday Matinee.
Saturday Matinee.
Saturday Matinee.
Fifth Month of the Great Success.
Fifth Month of the Great Success.
Fifth Month of the Great Success.
One character comedy by W. H. Gillette.
One character comedy by W. H. Gillette.
One character comedy by W. H. Gillette.
PROFESSOR.....Mr. Gillette
Mr. Gillette's Delightful Comedy, Beautiful Scenery, Double Stage.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE, 30 way, near 30th st.
Reopening with performance of the York city.
THE AUBREY OPERA COMPANY.
Evening at 8. Matinee saturday at 2.

COOPER UNION.—Admission free. C. W. Sawyer will conduct service. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Stanley speak.

CURIOSITIES, BUNNELL'S MUSEUM,
WONDERS. BROADWAY and 29th ST.

HENRY HILL'S, 844 Broadway.—Immense first and second speculation of the Jubilee Singers in their plantation songs and dances.

OSTRICH and fancy feathers; bands in all its branches; high wages to good hands. 97 Bleecker st.

BANJO and guitar classes taught; banjos fitted for the stage. HUDSON & FRANCIS, 33 3d av., N. Y.

Furs.

NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Sale of 250 trotting horses. The New Jersey State Agricultural Society will be held at Waverley Park, on the Passaic river, Newark, commencing Monday, Sept. 26th, 11 miles from New York, beginning Monday, the 19th inst. and continuing each day thereafter. Trains leave, through to the ground, every hour. Horses will be sold at auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Sale commences at 10 o'clock A. M. each day. Horses, carriages, machinery, tools, flowers, grain, and vegetables. Excursion tickets, with admission to the grounds, from Barclay street, via Railroad, at reduced rates.
AMOS CLARK, Jr., President.

Machinery.

MACHINERY for making upholstery trimmings, such as cord, fringe, gimp, tassels, &c., for sale; factory in Utica. Will, Utica, N. Y., or 1 Bond st., N. Y.

10-HORSE POWER BAXTER ENGINE, with 12-in. 10-ft. drive pulley; nearly new; finished, all complete, good as new, for sale cheap.
E. J. MORGAN,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

A PHYSICIAN wants a good kicker to lectern. Dr. WHEELWRIGHT, 207 East Broadway.

DIVORCES quietly; desertion, drunkenness, &c.; any cause; divorced, remarried. Advice free. Room 3, 207 Broadway.

DIVORCES obtained; best modernism. Apply at M. VAN HOVE'S, 289 3 1-2 av. cor. 23d st., New Chambers st.

Amusements.

STANDARD THEATRE, Broadway and 33d st.
Mr. HENDERSON.....Proprietor and Manager
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22,
Opening of the regular season, and first production of the new and original pathetic opera in two acts, entitled
PPP A TTTTHEER NN N COCO EERR
P P A T H E NNN O O E
PPP A T H E NN N O O E
P A T H E NN N O O E
P A T H E NN N COCO EERR
BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE.
Book by W. S. GILBERT. Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
MR. R. DOYLY CARTE'S
OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY.

Colonel Calverley, Major Murgatroyd,	Officers of Dragoon Guards,	Mr. Wm. T. Carleton, Mr. A. Wilkinson, Mr. Lely, Opera Comique, London.
Lieut. the Duke of Dunstable,		Mr. L. Cautwaister (from Opera Comique, London.
Mr. Bunthorne's Solicitor,		Mr. William White
Archibald Grosvenor, an Ultra Poet,		Mr. J. Annes Barton
Reginald Bunthorne (a Fleshly Poet),	and	Mr. J. H. Ryley
CHORUS OF OFFICERS AND DRAGOON GUARDS.		
The Lady Angela,	Rapturous Maidens.	Miss Emily Cross, Miss Rose Chappelle, Miss Jessie Bond, Miss Augusta Roche (from Opera Comique, London.
The Lady Saphir,		
The Lady Ella,		
The Lady Jane,		

Patience (a Village Milkmaid).....Miss Carrie Burton
CHORUS OF RAPTUROUS MAIDENS.
The stage will be under the direction of Mr. CHARLES CONDUCTOR, Mr. W. P. HALTON and Mr. ERNEST NEVER.
ACT I. Exterior of Castle Bunthorne. ACT II. A Glade.
The esthetic dresses designed by the author, and made in London by Messrs. Nathan and Mr. Thomas. The scenery by Mazzanovich, after models from the Opera Comique Theatre, London.
Sale of seats for the first week now progressing.
The Standard Theatre will be closed for rehearsals Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN,
THIRD WEEK.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
ENTRANCED AUDIENCES.
CROWDED HOUSES.
EVERY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
The intensely realistic and sensational spectacular drama

THE RAG BABY IN MID OCEAN.

W	A	W	OOOOO	BARRER L
W	A	WW	O O	R R L
WW	AAA	WW	O O	RRRRR L
WW	A A	WW	O O	R R L
W	A A	W	O O	R R L
	OOOOO			LLLLL

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THE EXPLOSION OF THE OCEAN STEAMER.
THE RAG BABY IN MID OCEAN.
THE LAST DROP OF WATER. A SAILS SAVED!!!
The admirable acting makes every scene a life picture.

WINDSOR THEATRE, Bowery, below Canal st.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 18,
THE GREAT 5-STAR ATTRACTION,
THE LEGION OF HONOR,
Presented in a magnificent style and with an unapproachable Star cast, including
SAM'L PIERCY. LOUIS MORRISON.
ANNIE GRAHAM.
SYNOPSIS.
THE MYSTERY. THE CHALLENGE.
THE REVELATION. THE DUEL.
DENOUEMENT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HAVERLY'S 14TH ST. THEATRE.
Corner 14th st. and 6th av.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19,
Engagement of
Mr. and Mrs.
McKEE RANKIN,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN,
Miss McKEE RANKIN,
Who will produce for the FIRST TIME ON THE AMERICAN STAGE,
MR. WILL'S LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
THE SILVER KING.
WILLIAM and SUSAN.
WILLIAM and SUSAN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

HAVERLY'S 5TH AV. THEATRE.
Commencing Monday, Sept. 19,
COMLEY-BARTON COMPANY.
In the new and original London success of
MME. FAVART.
The company includes
CATHARINE LEWIS,
Frederick Leslie, Eric Lewis, Marie Jansen, Alfred Cellier, Musical Director,
J. C. Armand, Wm. Hamilton, John Wild, Richard Golden,
and
A CHORUS OF OVER 150 VOICES.
The entire scenery, Musical Director, and direction of Chas. Harris, by special arrangement with H. Poyntz Carte.

HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
MONDAY, SEPT. 19, FOR ONE WEEK,
the comic hit of the season,
BARCLEY.....GALLEY SLAVE.
CAMPBELL.....GALLEY SLAVE.
GREATEX.....GALLEY SLAVE.
PLATT.....GALLEY SLAVE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEXT WEEK, JENNIE LEE in "JO."

COL. SINN'S NOVELTY PARK THEATRE.
The celebrated Anglo-American Comedian,
MR. HARRY KENNEDY,
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, and Wednesday Matinee, in THE RAILWAY, Thursday and Friday nights, Mr. Clarke's world famous spectacles, A WIDOW HUNT, and BLACK-EYED SUSAN, Saturday night, Saturday Matinee, ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.
Next week, MR. HARRY KENNEDY, ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE, and the DODGES.

NEW NOVELTY THEATRE, BROOKLYN, E. D.
THEALL & WILLIAMS.....Lessees and Managers
One week, commencing Sept. 19,
A TERN'S
HEARTS OF OAK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
NEXT WEEK, THE TWO ORPHANS.
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.
NEW YORK CHORUS SOCIETY.
THEODORE THOMAS, Musical Director.
Rehearsals will begin Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, at Steinway Hall, and will be held every Tuesday evening to and at the concerts of the NEW YORK CHORUS SOCIETY during the season. Those who have good voices and can read music of moderate difficulty at sight need apply.

MEMBERSHIP FEE,	$5
MONTHLY DUES,	50 cents
WORDS AND MUSIC,	FREE
SEASON TICKETS,	$7.50
SAVE YOUR MONEY!	

Now the Ruby's Empire, Cradle's name," Warren. 276. "Warren Leave will be issued Tuesday, 20th inst.
Music of all publishers at the third discount.
HITCHCOCK & McDOUGAL, 23 Union st., opp. City Hall.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
NOW OPEN
20 and 31 ays. 631 and 633 4th sts.
OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M. Grand Concert at 3 and 8 P. M. M. ARBUCKLE, Conductor and Soloist. Extra vocal, 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 and 34 ays.

DALY'S THEATRE.
QUITS.
Every Evening at 8. MATINEES
Wednesday and Saturday. "QUITS,"
Augustin Daly's New Comedy.
THIRD WEEK.

SCHUETZEN PARK, Union Hill, N. J.
Sept. 18, Sunday afternoon and evening.
Prof. REICHMANN'S SPLENDID ORCHESTRA.
Admission to Grand Stand, 25 cents.
Concert from 3 to 7 P. M. Admission 10 cents.

A WONDERFUL musical instrument, the Organ-ette, only one cent a tune. Call and see it, 1182 3d av., bet. 65th and 66th sts. Also 5 cent machines.
W. A. FONDA & CO., 25 Chambers st., N. Y.

HARTZ, AT RUNNELL'S MUSEUM,
MONTANA, BROADWAY and 29th ST.

BANJO, song and dance, jig and clog dancing taught. J. DEAN, 10 Prince st., near Bowery.

LADY SKELETON. BUNNELL'S MUSEUM,
BROADWAY and 29TH ST.

CHOICE theatre seats for sale at the Astor House box office.

Coe Court.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES,
MONDAY, SEPT. 19. RACES and continue TUESDAY, SEPT. 20; WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21; THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, and FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.
Admission to Grand Stand, $1; Ladies' ticket, 50 cents. Field and Lawn, 50 cents.
Races commence at 2:30 P. M.
JAMES McGOWAN, Secretary. A. ENGEMAN, Manager.

Musical Instruments.

A—PIANOS on installments. R. M. WALTERS, 27 E. 14th st. Piano row.

BARGAINS.—Second-hand pianos, $85 to $175; upright pianos, $125 to $200; new pianos, $175 to $225; easy weekly instalments; also for profit only of country. Piano Exchange, 11 East 14th st., near Broadway.

FINE piano, 7-octave, carved legs, $85; also one at $125; must be sold. 11 East 14th st., near Broadway.

PIANOS Bought, stored, renewed in tone, touch, new strings, carved legs. Mail postal. REPAIRED, 11 East 14th st., near Broadway.

THE LARGEST and best assortment of new and second-hand pianos and organs ever on exhibit at one time at the lowest prices; easy terms or cash. Call and examine. Open evenings. Union square, 24 E. 14th st.

$100—BEAUTIFUL upward piano; Steinway piano, bargain; organs; terms rented. 21 upright. 27 East 14th st.

Instruction.

FREE CLASSES for self-supporting women, in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Telegraphy, Type-writing, Wood-engraving, and receiving Photographs. Address Prof. S. S. PACKARD, 23 East 14th st. Women's Department, 24 East 13th st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, 104 West 38th st.—Select College School for Children.

Musical.

AN experienced teacher, piano and singing (Italian method), gives thorough instruction at 17 Clarkson st. Terms moderate.

Excursions.

TO CHARTER—SYLVAN DELL, by day or week. Apply at office foot of East 130th st., Harlem.
WM. WITHERWAX, Superintendent.

FOR WEST POINT.—Sunday, Sept. 18, steamer ST. JOHN leaves 30th street, Pier 14, N. R., at 10:45 A. M. Fare, 50 cents for excursion.

Excursions.

STRANGERS IN TOWN will have to-day an extraordinary opportunity to view the beauties of the romantic Hudson from the metropolis to Dunderberg Mountain by taking a sail on the most magnificent of all excursion boats, the renowned GRAND REPUBLIC.
Lands at West Point and Newburgh. Delightful band of music and other entertainments. PARK, for the whole grand excursion, only FIFTY CENTS. Time table below.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE TRIP ON THE ROMANTIC HUDSON.
A Sunday on the Beautiful River!!!
A sail on the pretty Hudson from the metropolis to the highland region of historic West Point at this delightful season of the year on the monarch of all excursion steamers,
THE GRAND REPUBLIC,
cannot be equalled as a pleasure trip the wide world over.
THE ONLY STOPPING PLACES
YONKERS, WEST POINT, AND NEWBURGH,
at the latter beautiful town allowing ample time for visiting the famous
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.
A magnificent Brass Band, under the conduct of Mr. A. Hinchcliffe, will add to the enjoyments of the day.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 18, 1881.
GRAND REPUBLIC WILL LEAVE TO-DAY
Jewell's wharf (by Fulton Ferry), Brooklyn, at 9:15 A. M.; Pier 8, N. R., foot of Vestry street, New York, at 9:30 A. M., and foot of 22d st., N. R., at 10 o'clock A. M.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE NEWBURGH ON BOARD.
FARE (secure grand excursion), only FIFTY CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND, ROCKAWAY BEACH, PIER, SUNDAY.
Palace steamers of White's Regular Line including the elegant new steamer CITY OF NEW YORK.
TO THE STUPENDOUS IRON PIER, BRIGHTON BEACH.
Single trip, adults, 50 cents; children, 30 cents.

Excursion tickets,	Foot of Pier 8, N. R.	40 cents. Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn.	50 cents. Pier 1, Wharf, Brooklyn.
	9:30 A. M.	9:45 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Columbia	10:30	10:45	11:15
Americus	10:30	10:50	11:15
Twilight	2:00 boats.	2:20	2:40
Columbia	3:00	3:20	
Americus	3:00	3:20	
Twilight	7:30	7:45	
Americus	7:30	7:45	

Returning leave at 5:30, 6:45, 7:30, and 8:30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, SUNDAY.
TWO FINEST SPLENDID TRIPS MADE TO-DAY!
By Magnificent Palace Steamers of
WHITE'S REGULAR ROCKAWAY LINE:
COLUMBIA LEAVES. AMERICUS:
23d st. N. R.....9:00 10:30
Pier 6, N. R.....9:20 10:50
Jewell's, B'klyn.....9:40 11:15
Brooklyn, Fulton ferry.....11:15
Returning, AMERICUS leaves upper landing at 4 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. COLUMBIA, upper landing at 5:30 P. M. and Bic Hotel at 6 o'clock.
MUSIC BY WHITEHILL'S 22D REGIMENT BAND.

TRIP TICKETS.....Good on.....35 CENTS
EXCURSION TICKETS.....Either boat.....50 CENTS

*** These steamers stop at the great Iron Pier, Coney Island, connecting to and returning from Rockaway.

FORT LEE PARK.
GRAND EXCURSION SUNDAY, SEPT. 18.
EXCURSION, 25 CENTS.
STEAMERS HARLEM, NORWALK, PLEASANT VALLEY, and FORT LEE, foot of West 42d st.
FORT LEE PARK HOTEL and GRAND PAVILION, great Summer Resort, DART & WATERS, Proprietors.
The Palisades, with magnificent views of the Hudson, Bay, Upper New York, Long Island Sound, Grand Old Trees, Rustic Walks, Fine Lawns, Coolness and Shade, Billiards, Bowling, Bathing, Boating, Restaurants for 1,000 Persons. Weston's Electric Lights Tonight.
STODDER'S ORCHESTRA TO-DAY AND EVENING;
Including Mr. G. W. Bennett, Trombone Soloist, and Mr. S. A. Stodder, Cornet Soloist.

Boats leave Canal st., land: Boats leave Fort Lee:
first at 23d and 24th st. 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M.
and 15 minutes later. 11 A. M. 6:00 P. M.
10 A. M. 2:00 P. M. 7:00 P. M.
11 A. M. 4:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
12 M. 6:00 P. M. 10:00 P. M.
1 P. M. 7:00 P. M.
2 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
The 10 A. M., 2 and 8 P. M. down boats make all landings between those and Canal st.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
SEA BREEZES. GROVE.
CONNECTING WITH
TRAINS AT 133d STREET.
Leaves Pier foot of 23d st., East River, for MANHATTAN BEACH, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 11:15 A. M., to 8:45 P. M.
Trains from Manhattan Beach at 7:35, 10, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 12:30, 1:05 P. M., and fifteen and thirty minutes past each hour until 8:45 P. M., 10:45 P. M.
STEAMERS E. B. MARTIN and THOMAS COLLYER, connecting with trains at 133d st., leave Pier foot of 23d st., East River, at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 11:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4 to 8:30 P. M., and half hourly from 10 to 10:30 P. M.
All trains stop at entrance to Coney Island Jockey Club Race Course. Fare, including admission, 50 cents.

GRAND CONCERTS BY GILMORE'S FAMOUS BAND, assisted by WALTER EMERSON, solo cornet, and other eminent performers, every afternoon and evening. Mr. P. S. GILMORE, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
EXCURSION TICKETS AT HALF PRICE FOR SALE AT ALL SEASIDE RAILWAY STATIONS.
PRICE, 50 CENTS. Good on one day only.

A DAY ON THE SOUND,
Sail, sail, sail for pleasure.
STEAMER SYLVAN DELL,
CAPT. JAMES H. DELL.
At the earnest desire of our many friends and patrons we will repeat our SAIL TO LONG ISLAND SOUND on next SUNDAY, SEPT. 18, affording passengers an opportunity to visit the beautiful inland waters of the Sound, and a visit to the picturesque home of
THE SYLVAN DELL.
The SYLVAN DELL will leave as follows:
Pier 224 st., N. R., at 9 A. M.
Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.
Grand st., E. R., at 10 A. M.
Twenty-third st., E. R., at 10 A. M.
Fare, adults, 50 cents.
Returning to the city at 6 o'clock.
BALTIC AND ATLANTIC BRASS BAND.
Fare entire grand excursion, 50 cents.

PLYMOUTH ROCK for LONG BRANCH.
LAST TRIP of the SEASON.
DRAMATIC and MUSICAL REUNION.
*** The company and attaches of every theatre in the city have been invited.

*** Members of the profession can obtain tickets at any of the theatres or on application to the clerk of the steamer.
DELIGHTFUL OCEAN SAIL.
LAST OPPORTUNITY TO SEE
PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S RESIDENCE AT ELBERON,
with its Relic Guard of United States Soldiers.
Foot East 23d st. 9:15 A. M. and Pier 3, N. R., 10 A. M. and
FARE.....Entire Grand Excursion.....SIXTY CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
FIRST-CLASS GRAND EXCURSION.
Iron steamer CAPTAIN JOHN H. BUNN,
will make a grand family excursion to
NEWBURGH,
landing at Cornwall, West Point, and
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1881,
leaving
Pavilion, Pier No. 1, N. R., at 9 A. M.,
Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9:30 A. M.,
129th st., Manhattanville, at 10.
Returning will leave Newburgh at 6 P. M.
Music by TAPPA'S CELEBRATED MILITARY BAND
OF THIRTY PIECES.
TICKETS, $1 EACH,
And Supper included.
C. H. LONGSTREET,
General Superintendent.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
Iron steamer CAPTAIN JOHN H. DAILY,
FOR CORNWALL AND WEST POINT,
Leaves Pier 1, N. R., foot of Vestry st., at 9 A. M.
Boats leave Pier 1, N. R., every 15 minutes
from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Boats leave Pier 1, N. R., every 30 minutes later.
FOR CONEY ISLAND,
VIA BROOKLYN,
Boats leave Pier No. 1 every half hour
from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
Boats for IRON PIER and CONEY ISLAND
A. M. 8:45, Pier 1, thirty minutes later.
P. M. 12:30, Pier 1, thirty minutes later.
Boats leave Pier 1, N. R., every 30 minutes
from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Boats leave Pier No. 1 every half hour